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STATE OF BRUNEI

”کراجان بروني“



ANNUAL REPORT

1968

1-ii

Great Britain. Colonial Office.

STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT 1968



PRINTED BY SIMON MARINUS BUSE, GOVERNMENT PRINTER
FOR THE STATE OF BRUNEI

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1969

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*His Highness Sultan
Hassanal Bolkiah
immediately after
being crowned by
his father,
Sri Begawan Sultan,
Sir Muda Omar Ali
Saifuddin, K.C.M.G.
on 1st August, 1968.*



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GENERAL REVIEW

NOTABLE progress has been made during the year in the State's economic development, both in the public and the private sectors. The major phase of the State Electrification programme was completed in the early part of the year. The works for the construction of the modern deep sea-port at Muara and the International Airport are progressing as scheduled. The State wide road programme, the sewerage disposal scheme and the water supply project have already made a good start. The modern telecommunications facilities both for internal and external use are well under-way.

The continued development of the offshore drilling contributed mainly towards the economic progress in the private sector. New concessions have been granted to oil companies other than the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited, and seismic work has already begun both on land and offshore. This, together with the Government's infrastructure projects further expanded the activities in the building construction, trade and financing and service industries in particular.

On the social development side, progress has been made in the educational programme, expanded medical and health services particularly for the population in the rural areas. The non-contributory old age pension scheme, the welfare services and voluntary youth works continued to operate. The activities of the Religious Affairs Department have been expanded both in variety and quantity. Marked progress has also been made in the development of the State's official (Malay) language particularly in the production of reading materials.

The most important event of the year was the Coronation of His Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Begawan Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin, held at the newly completed Lapau in Brunei Town on the 1st August. The ceremony was carried out in full Brunei tradition and was also attended by Heads of State from other countries and foreign dignitaries. Prior to the Coronation, a new Wazir (whose Office had for so

long remained vacant) was installed and this brought their number to four. The appointments of the Chaterias (Peers) and Menteri (traditional Ministers) and other traditional dignitaries of the State were also reviewed. Thus the beginning of the Bolkiah Reign started with a new look at the old tradition for which Brunei is well known.

On the international level, Brunei continued to be an active associate member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and participated in the work of other U.N. Agencies and in regional projects. The good relations between the Governments of Brunei and the United Kingdom continued to flourish.

Finally, the State enjoyed peace and security. The year 1968, therefore, was a year of socio-economic progress crowned by the life-time event of the Coronation and a new look at the old tradition whilst keeping the country abreast with the latest developments of the region in particular.

PART 1

CHAPTER 1

POPULATION

THE Director of Medical Services is, ex-officio, the Registrar of Births and Deaths. The Population Statistics for the State are maintained by the Medical & Health Department Statistics Office, assisted by data furnished by the Immigration Department.

The mid-year population for 1968 was estimated at 179,692.

Until the next census is held, the breakdown of this estimate into racial groups must be based on the last national census which was held in 1960. Calculated in this manner, the breakdown into racial groups is as follows :—

Malay	-	-	-	-	90,888	=	50.58%
Other Indigenous				-	28,535	=	15.88%
Chinese	-	-	-	-	50,997	=	28.38%
Others	-	-	-	-	9,272	=	5.16%
					179,692	=	100.00%

The large increase in estimated population which has taken place annually of recent years was due to an excess of immigration over emigration. It has been difficult to estimate this excess precisely. This has been, in part, the subject of speculation by expert investigators from ECAFE.

It is hoped that there will be a full State-wide census of the population in 1970.

Vital statistics influencing the variations in population are shown in the Tables which are given at the end of this Chapter.

Of recent years, there have been very little variations in the number of births registered within the State annually. Similarly, the number of deaths annually within the State has been practi-

cally unchanged. Nevertheless, the Crude Birth Rate and the Crude Death Rate had gone down from respectively, 29.0 to 27.3 and from 4.3 to 3.9. These figures are misleading because the increase in population each year is responsible for them. The increase in population is mainly composed of male working force. The actual indigenous "static" population of the State has varied relatively little; there has been a steady increase of this element of the population and a steady increase, to a slight degree, of the number of registered births and of the number of registered deaths every year.

The following Table is very enlightening and indicates clearly that the increase in the estimated mid-year population of the State of Brunei is greatly influenced by the excess of immigrants over emigrants in the State.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION

	1963 -64	1964 -65	1965 -66	1966 -67	1967 -68
Estimated annual total increase in population	7.5	11.9	7.4	15.7	16.0
Increase due to births over deaths	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.2
Increase due to immigrants over emigrants	3.9	8.6	4.5	13.4	13.8

The distribution of population by districts in mid 1968 was as follows :—

Brunei District	-	-	86,953	=	48.39%
Temburong District	-	-	7,313	=	4.07%
Tutong District	-	-	19,910	=	11.08%
Belait District	'	-	65,516	=	36.46%
			179,692	=	100.00%

TABLE I

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF BRUNEI, 1964-1968

Year	Population	% increased	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate
1964	105,976	7.55	4,178	39.46	621	5.86	167	39.97
1965	118,452	11.88	4,193	35.40	662	5.59	172	41.02
1966	127,195	7.38	4,089	32.15	637	5.17	173	42.31
1967	150,853	15.68	4,381	29.04	656	4.35	161	36.75
1968	179,692	16.05	4,912	27.35	715	3.98	207	42.12

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS — STATE OF BRUNEI BY DISTRICT FOR 1968

	Brunei	Temburong	Tutong	Belaït	Total
Estimated population	86,953	7,313	19,910	65,516	179,692
Percentage	...	...	...	36.46	100.00
Live Births	2,827	48.39	4.07	561	1,309
Birth Rate	...	...	...	28.18	19.98
Infant deaths	...	32.51	29.40	30	45
Infant mortality rate	...	...	...	33	34.37
Death rate	...	...	...	85	42.12
Deaths	...	...	...	201	715
Delivery by midwives	...	...	4.24	4.27	3.07
Hospital deliveries (including B.S.P. Co.)	1,707	...	66	211	425
Hospital	...	...	...	—	1,409
	677	—	—	—	1,335
				658	

TABLE III

NUMBER OF TOTAL DEATHS IN 1968, STATE OF BRUNEI BY SEX AND RACIAL GROUPS

DISTRICTS	Malay		Other Ind.		Chinese		Others		Total		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brunei	179	169	8	3	24	12	2	1	213	185	398
Temburong	12	12	3	3	1	0	—	—	16	15	31
Tutong	2	2	3	20	5	1	—	—	42	43	85
Belait	52	41	5	5	60	27	9	2	126	75	201
TOTAL	271	244	25	31	90	40	11	3	197	318	715

TABLE IV

RETURN OF PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE STATE OF
BRUNEI FOR THE YEAR 1968

<i>NATIONALITY</i> <i>(In Alphabetical order)</i>	<i>ENTERING</i>			<i>LEAVING</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
American	1,652	653	2,305	1,153	391	1,544
British (Indigenous)	4,281	1,797	6,078	3,259	1,052	4,311
British (Non-indigenous)	2,338	1,082	3,420	1,873	795	2,668
Bruneian	12,663	5,863	18,426	12,369	5,476	17,845
Burmese	150	19	169	59	18	77
Chinese (Aliens)	2,938	697	3,635	2,659	582	3,241
Dutch	940	368	1,308	874	294	1,168
Indian/Pakistanis	2,669	267	2,936	1,693	227	1,920
Indonesian	88	6	94	29	4	33
Japanese	945	97	1,042	581	30	611
Malaysian (Chinese)	35,212	15,044	50,256	31,112	10,983	42,095
Malaysian (Dayak)	8,779	1,370	10,149	6,695	1,237	7,923
Malaysian (Malay)	12,450	6,834	19,284	9,152	4,008	13,160
Malaysian (Others)	3,071	1,057	4,128	1,995	842	2,837
Philippines	536	67	603	369	48	417
Singaporean	4,332	741	5,073	3,674	722	4,396
Swiss	84	14	98	77	14	91
Others	1,094	311	1,405	913	247	1,160
TOTAL	94,122	36,287	130,409	78,536	26,970	105,506

CHAPTER 2

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Staff and Duties :

THE authorised staff for the year as compared with the actual strength as at 31st December, 1968 is as shown in Table I.

The following changes in Junior Staff occurred during the year :—

- (a) 4 vacancies remained unfilled at the close of the year — 1 Senior Labour Inspector, 1 Clerk Grade "B" (Sp. Grade), 1 Clerk Grade "B" and 1 Clerk Grade "A".
- (b) One Clerk Grade "B" was promoted to Junior Labour Inspector on 1st December and 1 staff transferred from P.W. Department, Kuala Belait to fill the post of Junior Labour Inspector on 1st December and 1 Clerk Grade "A" (New appointment) attached to this department on 27th November.

The Duties of the Department include the following :—

- (a) To advise Government on all Labour matters and to prepare such reports as may be required from time to time;
- (b) to administer the Labour and Workmen's Compensation Ordinance;
- (c) to promote good industrial relations by reconciliation in Labour disputes and strikes;
- (d) to enquire into and adjudicate upon disputes regarding wages or conditions of employment under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance;

- (e) to settle claims for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance;
- (f) to run an Employment Exchange;
- (g) to collect statistics of wage rates, employment etc.;
- (h) to advise employers and employed persons on Labour conditions generally;
- (i) to administer the Trade Unions Ordinance;
- (j) to give help and advice to Trade Unions and Employees' Organisation; and
- (k) to prepare Labour Legislation.

The Commissioner of Labour is responsible to the Chief Minister (Mentri Besar) for the implementation and supervision of Labour Legislation, ILO Conventions and day-to-day handling of Labour problems, disputes, etc.

The Commissioner of Labour, in addition to his normal duties is also the Registrar of Trade Unions and deals with matters relating to the work of the Department. The Commissioner of Labour also pays routine visits to all Districts in the State and the Oil Company.

Occupation, Wages and Labour Organisation :

During the year there was a slight change in the over-all picture of the occupation in the State. Brunei has a wide variation in the types of occupation offered. The population outside Municipal areas cultivate padi, greens and harvest jungle produce; those who live on the river banks mostly fish and cut wood for sale for a livelihood. Some of them are employed in Government service and some employed by contractors from in and outside the State etc. At the other end is the Oil Company in Seria, where employment and in many cases preliminary training are available in many of the skilled, unskilled and artisan trades incidental to an Oil company.

Unemployment is not a serious problem as there are a lot of new projects ahead, such as sawmills, timber camps, wood workings industries. Roads, Airport, deep sea port, buildings and other

construction work are in progress, and there is a shortage of labour in the State. Not only skilled workers have to be recruited from outside the State, but semi and unskilled immigrant workers too are required especially in cases of menial jobs which are unacceptable to locals, such as cleaners and loggers etc. As a result employers have to obtain permits to bring workers from outside the State for such jobs in accordance with the usual conditions.

During the year 433 persons registered as unemployed. Of this total of 433, many were found jobs; most of them took jobs with private contractors or were themselves working without the knowledge of this department. The chief difficulty is the reluctance of unemployed workers to accept the work offered to them as they are not keen on such jobs. Some of them ask for jobs which they are not competent to do. This department is therefore unable to satisfy their wishes, as shown in Table II and III.

Government Departments, too, are permitted to recruit immigrant workers to do manual and unpleasant jobs which are repugnant and unacceptable to locals. The recruitment of such workers is subject to the usual conditions. Usually immigrant workers are recruited for technical and skilled jobs.

The rates of pay in Brunei are fairly high compared with those in the neighbouring territories. The average rates of pay for Government labour range from \$6.00 to \$11.00 per day and other contractors pay from \$7.00 to \$14.00 per day.

Employment :

The total number of workers in employment in the State during the year are 14,600 as compared with 11,736 for the previous year as shown in Table IV.

Workmen's Compensation :

During the year there were 48 cases of awards under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1957, Brunei (previous year 57 cases, a sum totalling to \$72,099.09 being awarded) of these 3 were fatal, 4 of permanent disablement and 48 of minor (temporary disablement) a total of \$53,813.51 awarded as shown in Table V.

Trade Unions :

There are eight Registered Unions during the year (in the previous year there were seven Unions only) with a total of 3,641 members compared to 4,696 in the previous year as shown in Table VI.

Legislation :

The main body of the Labour Legislation is contained in the following Enactments :—

- (a) The Labour Enactment, No. 11 of 1954.
- (b) The Labour Enactment (Amendment) 1961.
- (c) The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, No. 5 of 1957.
- (d) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Enactment, 1964.
- (e) The Trade Unions Enactment, No. 5 of 1961.
- (f) The Trade Disputes Enactment, No. 6 of 1961.

Labour Disputes :

The year was free from serious disputes. Labour disputes are not frequent. Minor wages disagreements occur from time to time but are settled by the Commissioner of Labour.

Miscellaneous :

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited is the largest company in the State of Brunei. Its staff is mainly local but the company has to recruit some immigrant skilled workers due to the shortage of such local workers. Nevertheless the company provides training for locals in order to enable them to replace the immigrant workers when they have gained enough experience. The company is managed by a Managing Director and various Heads of Departments. The company employed approximately 1,508 Asian workers at the close of the year composed as follows :—

Nationality	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Total
Malays	212	539	88	839
Chinese	173	226	101	500
Indians	13	3	3	19
Ibans	12	55	10	77
Indonesians	2	12	2	16
Kadazans	9	24	1	34
Melanaus	8	17	1	26
Others	—	2	—	2
<i>Total</i>	429	878	206	1,513

Wages of the Oil Company :

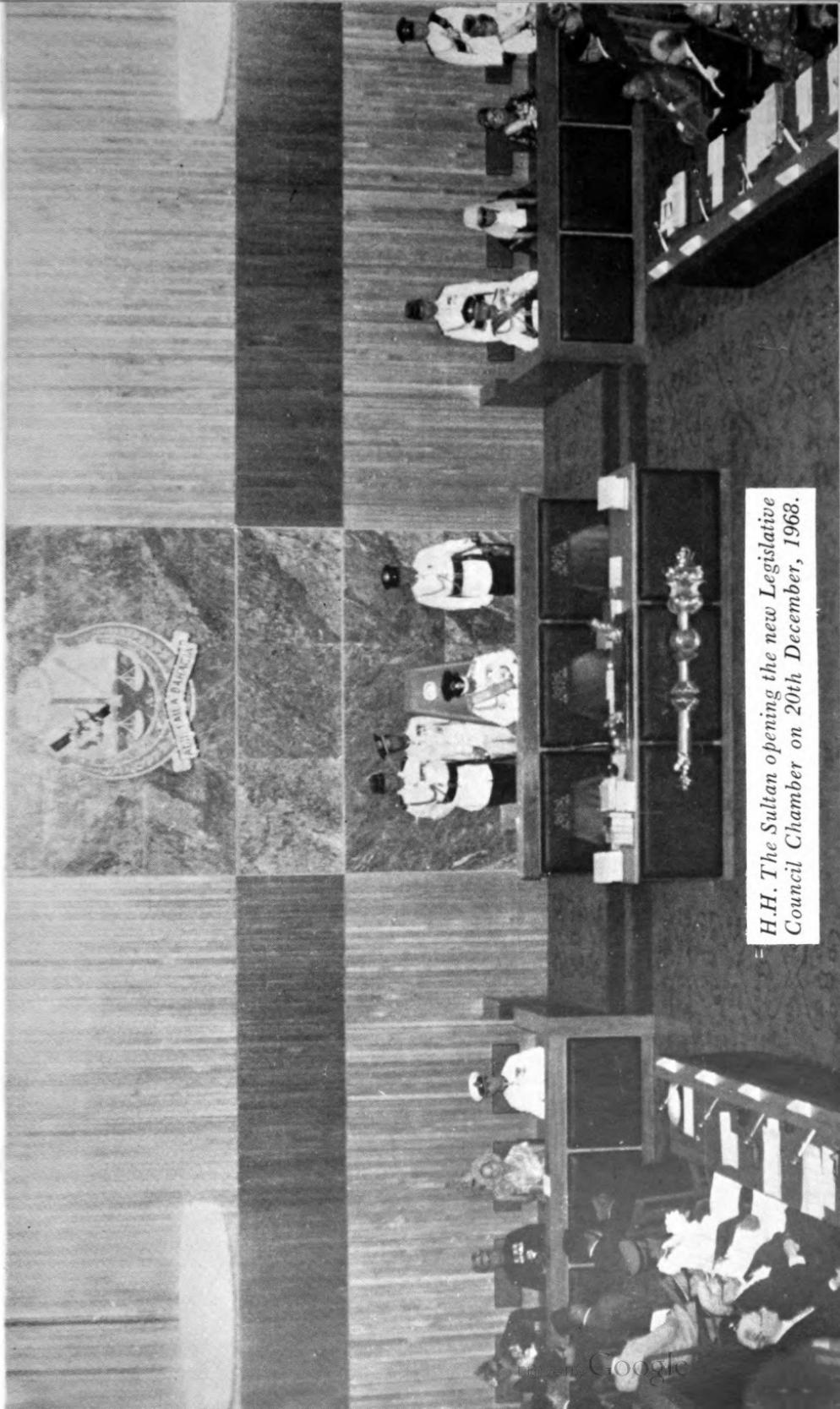
The daily rate of pay of the company's workers reverted to monthly paid during the year ranged from the minimum of \$145 per month x \$5 to \$180 to a maximum (formerly paid at \$0.78 per hour) for unskilled and \$396 per month x \$13 to \$552 maximum for the skilled artisans (formerly paid at \$2 per hour). Out of the 1,513 workers employed by the company, 206 only are on minimum rates.

Approximately 372 workers are employed by contractors on behalf of the company within the Oil Field areas. Recruiting and inspection are carried out both by the company and the Labour Department to ensure that such legislation is observed.

Features of the company policy include scheme of allowances for workmen working in remote areas where living accommodation, amenities etc. are temporarily below the standard provided elsewhere and other allowances additional to normal pay are given for such work as diving, standby etc.

Hours of works are $43\frac{1}{2}$ per week; the working week consists of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. Shift workers, however, work 6 shifts of 8 hours per week, but these workers are paid appropriate overtime plus a bonus for the afternoon and night shift.

= H.H. The Sultan opening the new Legislative Council Chamber on 20th December, 1968.



*His Highness Sultan
Hassanal Bolkiah
takes the salute
at the Guard
of Honour outside
the Lapau
on the day of
his Coronation
1st August, 1968.*



Overtime pay will be paid for all work performed outside normal working hours of work at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary wages and double rates on any paid holiday. On retirement the company pays an ex-gratia payment in accordance with its own regulations on the basis of service and final basic rate of pay.

Health and Medical Service, Welfare, Housing and Education :

The oil company provides its own medical and health services. They are open not only to employees, but also to their immediate dependants. A joint company and Government anti-malaria campaign is maintained. The Oil company has a well organised Industrial Relations Department, and this has proved to be an effective means of dealing with the minor disputes and differences that occur from time to time. All staff and workers are housed to a standard that is comparable with any other employer in this region. They also provide their employees with such amenities as clubs, playing grounds, swimming pools etc., free gas and lighting is charged at a very limited rent. The company runs a Technical Trade School at Seria. The company also grants a number of scholarships to the Labour and Regional Staff.

Safety :

Since 1950 the company has made an effort to improve safety precautions and to reduce its accident rate. A safety department under experienced officers specially trained in safety work is actively engaged in the investigation of accidents and the inspection of plant and operation. A detailed analysis of accident statistics is made in order to determine the chief causes and to provide mechanical safeguard, protective equipment, training, lectures or disciplinary action.

The safety department has the full support of management and by tact and enthusiasm has obtained co-operation. Its departmental members and materials are available to the general public and Schools through an independent organisation, the Kuala Belait District Road Safety Council. This has enabled a considerable improvement in the overall accident frequency rate.

Cost of Living :

The cost of living was relatively stable during 1968. Taking 1963 as 100%, the average cost of living throughout the year was 112.79. This compares with 106.64 for the previous year. The limits of monthly oscillation were between 111.00 and 108.17. These figures were obtained from the Statistics Department. The Oil company's figures are based on the living requirements of a workman, his wife and three children.

Joint Consultation :

Joint consultative bodies continued to operate in the Oil company, and represent two company's Unions with 790 members (1,397 for previous year).

Table I

STAFF

The authorised staff for the year as compares with the actual strength at the close of the year :—

Description of post	Authorised Strength	Actual Strength	HQs Brunei	District Kuala Belait
ADMINISTRATION				
Commissioner of Labour	1	1	1	-
INSPECTORATE				
Senior Labour Inspector	1	-	-	-
Labour Inspector	3	3	2	1
Labour Exchange Inspectors	2	2	1	1
Junior Labour Inspectors	2	2	2	-
CLERICAL ESTB.				
Clerks	11	8	6	2
SUBORDINATE STAFF				
Peons	2	2	1	1
TOTAL	22	18	13	5

Table II

PERSONS REGISTERED AS AT UNEMPLOYED (LOCALS)

Districts	MALE			FEMALE			Grand Total
	Under 21	21 & Over	Total	21 Under	Over 21 &	Total	
Brunei Town	49	167	216	16	10	26	242
Kuala Belait	64	111	175	4	12	16	191
TOTAL	113	278	391	20	22	42	433

Table III

REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED, VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

District	Regd. During 1967			Vacancies Notified			Vacancies Filled			Job Outstandings		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brunei Town	216	26	242	216	26	242	216	26	242	—	—	—
Kuala Belait	175	16	191	175	16	191	175	16	191	—	—	—
TOTAL	391	42	433	391	42	433	391	42	433	—	—	—

Table IV

NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED BY MAIN SOURCE OF OCCUPATION IN THE STATE, 1967

RACE	Gov't. Works		BSP C.O. (Oil mining)		Rubber		Sawmills- working		Others		Total
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	
Malays	...	3914	3814	839	840	85	63	98	56	236	238
Chinese	...	215	308	500	496	96	54	426	355	5818	3659
Indians	...	—	15	19	17	—	—	—	—	406	889
Ibans	...	123	149	77	67	25	15	250	195	976	250
Indons.	...	7	7	16	45	48	30	—	—	—	1451
Kadazans	...	—	—	34	32	15	—	25	3	—	71
Melanau	...	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Others	...	5	7	2	11	80	50	60	6	179	104
<i>TOTAL</i>	...	4264	4200	1513	1508	349	212	859	615	7615	5201
										14600	11736

Table V

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

LABOUR

25

	NUMBER OF INJURED			Total of accident	COMPENSATION		
	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal		Paid cts.	Unpaid cts.	
Machineshop	...	1	-	1	9	4,110.67	6,317.00
Transport	...	1	-	3	2	3,372.54	16,200.00
Sawmilling	...	7	2	-	3	3,331.18	1,175.68
Miscellaneous	...	39	2	-	41	3,011.67	15,294.77
TOTAL		48	4	3	55	\$13,826.06	\$38,987.45

Information :—

Total assessments for the year 1968 = \$52,813.51

Total monies received and paid out = \$48,329.90 (this monies includes assessment for 1968 i.e. \$13,826.06 for 1968 and \$35,503.84 for 1967).

Table VI

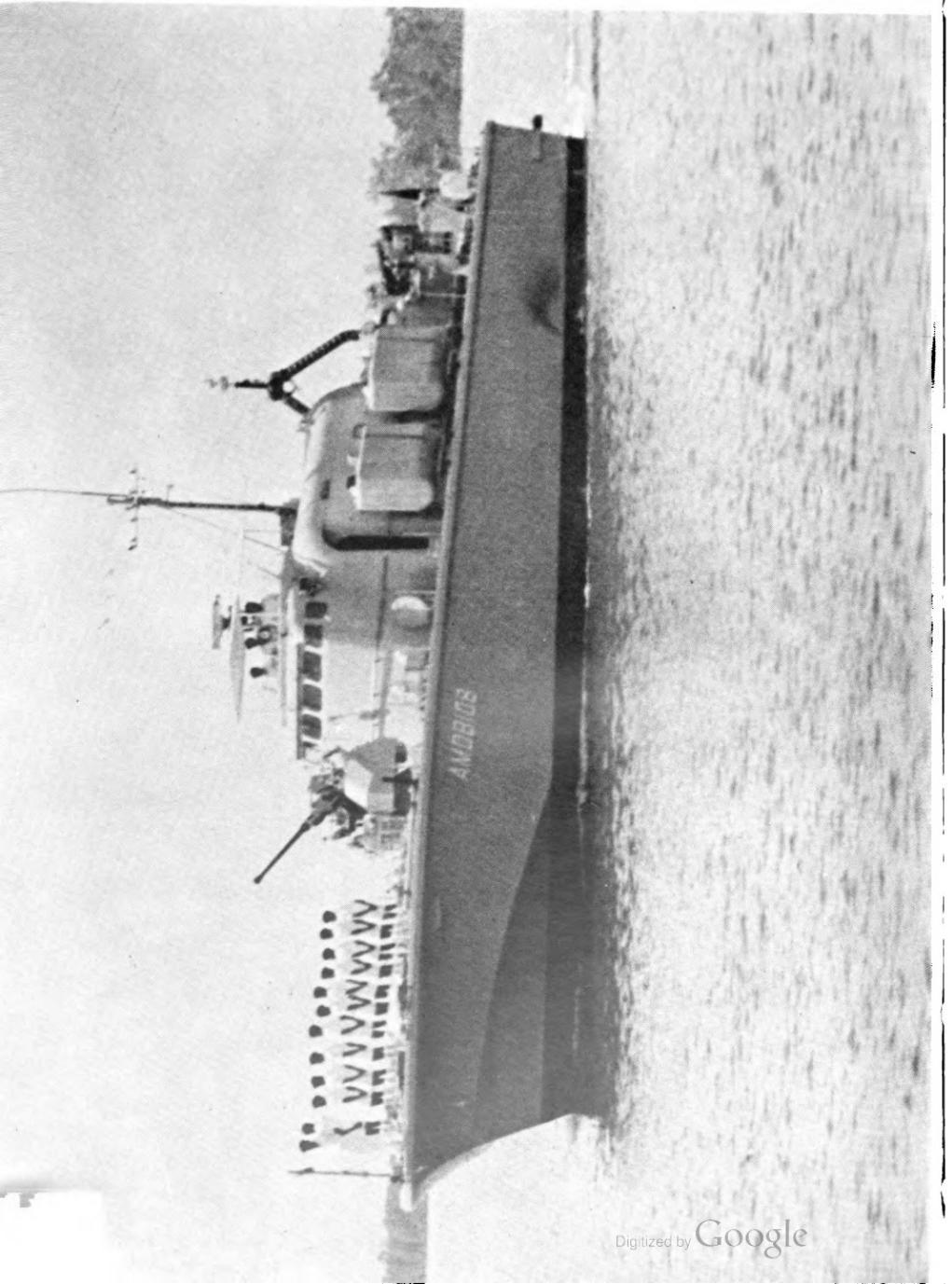
TRADE UNIONS

<i>Name of Unions</i>		<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Date registered</i>
1. Kesatuan Pegawai Tetap Kerajaan, Brunei	...	...	602 17th July, 1962
2. Kesatuan Buruh Kerajaan, Brunei	...	...	2648 Re-registered 6th August, 1963
3. Kesatuan Pegawai Kontrek Kerajaan, Brunei	...	...	66 17th July, 1963
4. Kesatuan Buruh Padang Minyak, Seria	...	...	700 Re-registered 24th December, 1963
5. Kesatuan Pekerja2 Perhubutan dan Kesihatan Kerajaan Brunei, Brunei		390	2nd September, 1963
6. Kesatuan Pekerja2 (Pegawai) Sharikat Minyak, Seria	...	90 3rd July, 1965	
7. Kesatuan Pegawai2 Pentadbir Kerajaan, Brunei	...	22 26th January, 1967	
8. Kesatuan Perkhidmatan Kerani2 dan Peon2 Kerajaan, Brunei	...	123 16th May, 1968.	
Total as at December, 1968	...	3641	
Total as at December, 1967	...	4696	

*Major H. Marshall
(O.C. Air Wing,
R.B.M.R.) with
two Brunei helicopter
pilot officers of the
Regiment.*



*The arrival of
K.D. Pahlawan from
U.K. on the
27th. April, 1968
at Muara base of
Royal Brunei Malay
Regiment.*



CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

PART I — PUBLIC FINANCE

HERE has been no change in the system of accounting for public moneys since the last report.

Details of revenue and expenditure for the year and a statement of assets and liabilities are shown in the following table. Comparative figures for 1966 and 1967 are also shown.

Revenue :

There was an increase of \$49,477,387 in the total revenue received as compared with 1967. This was mainly due to the increase in Income Tax, and arrears of Income Tax consequent on new oil legislation.

TABLE I — REVENUE

	1966 \$	1967 \$	1968 \$
CLASS I			
Duties	6,573,486	6,675,041	7,169,662
Taxes	31,213,157	42,799,600	91,467,953
Licences	437,656	492,202	617,089
CLASS II			
Fees of Courts or Office	128,949	145,704	173,275
CLASS III			
Broadcasting & Information	13,644	17,709	17,584
Civil Aviation	53,577	125,589	107,492
Customs	219,312	230,371	307,890
Education	22,086	29,390	28,656
Electrical	2,658,608	2,927,696	3,388,513
Language & Literature Bureau	11,817	19,053	44,158
Marine	121,646	156,703	156,293
Medical & Health	50,653	53,891	64,699
Municipal	327,553	400,566	408,533
Posts	799,547	788,702	989,621

Prisons		4,140	4,307
Public Utilities	359,715	403,410	371,996
Public Works	423,642	393,239	330,856
Resettlement	44,404	17,545	9,532
Telecommunications	1,040,155	1,152,346	1,376,199
CLASS IV			
Royalties, Rents, Etc.	25,046,492	27,056,028	30,710,974
Interest, Currency Etc.	52,229,118	58,065,956	53,327,522
Land	168,243	109,849	102,456
Miscellaneous Receipts	279,237	171,422	538,279
	<u>122,222,697</u>	<u>142,236,152</u>	<u>191,713,539</u>

Expenditure :

The total of charged and Supply expenditure increased by \$16,387,475 as compared with the previous year.

TABLE II — CHARGED EXPENDITURE

	1966	1967	1968
	\$	\$	\$
Civil List	931,201	1,240,555	1,453,196
H.E. The High Commissioner	395,224	390,005	395,441
Elections Commission	44,500	40,450	43,700
Pensions, Retiring Allowances & Gratuities	3,147,670	3,939,852	3,409,925
Public Service Commission	66,370	68,880	68,880
State Auditor	31,440	31,440	20,960
Treasury	34,748	42,967	217,037
Supreme Court	5,303	16,298	18,640
Councils of State	—	298,000	356,404
	<u>4,656,456</u>	<u>6,068,447</u>	<u>5,984,183</u>

TABLE III — SUPPLY EXPENDITURE

	1966	1967	1968
	\$	\$	\$
Councils of State	478,262	152,681	193,821
Chief Minister & State Secretariat	1,317,377	1,321,825	1,982,055
Adat Isti'adat	122,240	277,047	230,770
Agriculture	1,381,548	1,463,639	1,903,266
Audit	95,873	106,677	113,584
Broadcasting & Information	1,442,275	1,774,426	1,563,341
Royal Brunei Malay Regiment	19,624,020	17,967,613	13,505,446
Civil Aviation	216,904	365,213	278,916
Customs	734,707	823,065	871,244
Development Secretariat	118,170	116,836	139,374

District and Land Offices	2,376,661	2,786,710	3,216,523
Education	13,215,524	14,516,313	15,871,958
Elections	98,445	93,907	126,405
Electrical	3,738,211	3,970,425	4,717,485
Fisheries	—	72,551	115,042
Fire Services	579,863	754,281	719,838
Forest	309,742	328,627	353,313
Geological Survey	—	93,929	77,244
Religious (Hal Ehwal Ugama)	2,648,286	3,553,682	4,139,995
Immigration & National Registration	447,903	454,080	472,712
Judicial	149,369	167,465	167,183
Labour	84,296	92,332	104,770
Lands	187,477	200,301	2,756,351
Land Transport	166,010	161,262	215,549
Language & Literature Bureau	270,962	389,578	443,689
Legal	134,397	133,900	148,906
Marine	845,820	775,756	907,963
Medical & Health	4,929,258	5,445,746	6,166,020
Miscellaneous Services	18,146,161	15,240,728	28,076,458
Municipal	2,032,802	2,080,399	2,281,779
Museum	213,199	340,701	222,292
Police	4,147,543	4,989,805	5,128,624
Postal Services	672,487	786,650	928,841
Prisons	869,747	820,460	727,866
Public Service Commission	38,751	42,507	46,556
Public Works	11,976,723	11,605,494	12,040,124
Resettlement	57,494	69,395	78,955
State Pensions	55,878	—	— *
State Stores & Supplies	346,839	378,465	438,328
State Welfare	281,530	267,092	271,108
Survey	1,066,748	1,097,069	1,077,446
Telecommunications	2,174,947	2,191,011	1,889,850
Treasury	351,284	465,778	496,357
	<u>98,145,733</u>	<u>98,735,426</u>	<u>115,207,347</u>

* Included under Treasury in 1968.

TABLE IV — COST OF ADMINISTRATING THE STATE

	1966 \$	1967 \$	1968 \$
Personal Emoluments	27,129,400	30,269,744	34,407,490
Other Charges			
Annually Recurrent	43,914,027	50,474,163	51,454,658
Other Charges			
Special Expenditure	27,102,306	17,991,519	29,345,199
Charged Expenditure	4,656,456	6,068,447	5,984,001
	<u>102,802,189</u>	<u>104,803,873</u>	<u>121,191,348</u>

Annual Surplus :

Revenue for the year exceeded Expenditure by \$70,522,191. A comparative table showing the surplus for the years 1966 to 1967 is given at Table V.

TABLE V — ANNUAL SURPLUS

	1966 \$	1967 \$	1968 \$
Revenue	122,222,697	142,236,152	191,713,539
Cost of Administrating the State	<u>102,802,189</u>	<u>104,803,873</u>	<u>121,191,348</u>
	<u><u>19,420,508</u></u>	<u><u>37,432,279</u></u>	<u><u>70,522,191</u></u>

Development Fund :

The sum of \$58,500,000 was appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Account during the year. The Development Fund Account for the year is as follows :—

Balance at 1st January, 1968	...	...	\$34,910,490
Appropriation from Consolidated Revenue Account	...	...	58,500,000
			<u>93,410,490</u>
Expenditure for 1968	...	...	64,404,610
Balance c/f to 1st January, 1969	...	...	<u><u>\$29,005,880</u></u>

Development Expenditure for the year with comparative figures for 1966 and 1967 is given in Table VI below :—

TABLE VI — DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	1966 \$	1967 \$	1968 \$
A. OLD PROGRAMME			
51. Administration	106,558	—	—
57. Education	118,608	15,423	28,682
61. Municipal, Brunei Town	35,228	—	—
62. Municipal, Belait & Seria	115,932	121,591	220,736
66. Public Works	157,518	160,913	333,608
67. Water Supplies	259,107	73,225	65,033
69. Service Housing	3,598,558	4,459,668	900,837

B. NEW PROGRAMME

101.	Administration	2,172,039	3,416,356	2,216,497
102.	Religious Affairs	4,469,734	3,973,315	2,567,662
103.	Agriculture	279,579	684,230	793,890
104.	Broadcasting	1,450,504	1,274,021	356,023
105A.	Development	90,295	244,984	521,840
105B.	Civil Aviation	52,163	430,064	1,706,347
106.	Education	2,895,225	6,495,517	19,291,239
107.	Electrical	17,703,683	7,300,920	8,040,749
107A.	Forests	47,945	26,324	69,779
108.	Marine	250,034	1,566,723	1,788,150
109.	Medical & Health	823,224	680,770	1,993,902
110.	Municipal, Brunei	554,548	301,361	146,110
111.	Municipal, Belait & Seria	541,402	747,354	539,248
113A.	District Office, Tutong	207,959	26,701	47,799
114.	Police	1,867,137	2,433,102	1,416,632
114A.	Prisons	290,656	1,016,755	717,355
115.	Public Works	6,388,116	7,271,462	13,940,754
116.	State Stores	796,128	2,213,032	2,349,361
117.	Telecommunications	86,138	107,768	809,792
118.	District Office, Belait	419,055	656,541	391,886
119.	District Office, Temburong	569,155	425,351	231,473
120.	District Office, Brunei	653,614	1,084,839	663,025
121.	Land Transport	—	298,728	239,696
122.	Survey	105,923	273,191	57,538
123.	Kampong Improvement	109,086	95,052	11,496
125.	Welfare Office	200,282	878,265	878,308
126.	Fire Services	210,401	136,959	376,514
128.	Museum	128,440	358,628	425,297
129.	Fisheries	—	5,866	64,366
130.	Postal Services	—	130,926	202,986
		47,753,975	49,386,285	64,404,610

Statement of Assets and Liabilities :

	ASSETS		
	1966	1967	1968
	\$	\$	\$
Cash	1,318,853	329,689	732,465
INVESTMENTS :			
Sterling Trustee Stocks	863,186,618	721,611,668	715,859,321
Joint Consolidated Fund	5,934,290	2,086,530	2,979,992
Other Investments	253,000	3,965,600	3,965,600
	870,692,761	727,993,487	723,537,378

	LIABILITIES		
	1966 \$	1967 \$	1968 \$
Consolidated Revenue Account	805,446,502	661,131,378	664,858,333
CONSOLIDATED TRUST ACCOUNT :			
Development Fund	44,296,775	34,910,490	29,005,880
Government Trust Funds	16,039,839	26,434,555	24,933,837
Civil List Reserve Fund	1,590,331	1,258,890	1,220,712
Other Funds	3,319,314	4,258,174	3,518,616
	<u>870,692,761</u>	<u>727,993,487</u>	<u>723,537,378</u>

PART II — DUTIES AND TAXES

Duties — Export Duties :

These duties are levied on certain products including rubber, copra, sago, livestock, and coconut and palm oils. The total amounts collected in 1968 were \$5,434.18.

Import Duties :

These duties are levied on a variety of commodities, the principal of which are intoxicating liquors, tobacco, sugar, petroleum products, textiles and vehicles. The total collections in 1968 amounted to \$7,156,101.42.

Excise Duty :

This duty is levied on locally distilled samsu, which is the only alcoholic beverage manufactured in Brunei. There are two distilleries in the State and excise duty collected amounted to \$8,126.36.

Estate Duty :

This duty is levied under the Stamp Enactment on all Estates, the value of which exceeds \$1,000.00. The rates range from 1% on Estates exceeding \$1,000.00 in value but not exceeding \$5,000.00, up to 20% where the value of the Estate exceeds \$10,000,000.00. 2% to 5% covers the range \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00, 6% to 10% \$100,000.00 to \$500,000.00, 11% to 15% \$500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00, and 16% to 19% \$2,000,000.00 to \$10,000,000.00. \$107,166.01 estate duty was collected in 1968.

Income Tax :

Income is taxable under the provisions of the Income Tax Enactment, 1949, but so far the Enactment is limited to the extent of the First Schedule which concerns with Limited Companies. Company profits are taxed at a flat rate of 30%. This does not apply to Oil Companies which pay income tax under special arrangements. The total amount of all income tax collected during the year was \$91,336,409.93.

Stamp Duty :

Stamp duty is chargeable on a wide range of documents in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Enactment. Stamp duty collected in 1968 totalled \$24,375.76.

Licences :

Fees are charged for Business Registrations and a wide variety of licences are issued for control purposes rather than revenue purposes. The main items covered by licences are Arms and Ammunition, Distilleries, Fishing, Pawnshops and Money Lenders, Rubber Dealers and Vehicles. Revenue from licences amounted to \$617,088.75 in 1968.

PART III—AUDIT

The receipt and disbursement of public moneys and stores are subject to the audit of the Auditor General as provided for in the Constitution, which also requires his Reports to be submitted to His Highness the Sultan who in turn shall cause them to be laid before the Legislative Council (Constitution, Sections 67, 68). Further legislation provides for the appointment of a Committee of Public Accounts during each Session of the Legislative Council. Its duties include the examination of the public accounts and the Auditor General's Report (Legislative Council Standing Orders, 25A).

CHAPTER 4

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Currency :

Currency issued by the Brunei Currency Board is legal tender in Brunei as provided in section 13 of the Currency Enactment, 1967. The notes are legal tender at their face value for the payment of any amount and the coin are legal tender up to an amount not exceeding ten dollars in the case of 50 cent coins and up to an amount of two dollars in the case of lower denominations.

Currency issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo continued to be legal tender in Brunei throughout 1968. Brunei dollars were issued against this currency at the rate of \$BR.0.8571 per dollar of the old currency.

Members of the Currency Board :

Chairman : Dato J. Lee, C.B.E., D.K., D.S.N.B., P.H.B.S.

Members : Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibul Bandar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., P.J.K.

Awang Chong Thau Fah.

Awang J. F. Marshall.

Value :

The parity of the Brunei dollar is stated in the Currency Enactments as 0.29299 grammes in fine gold. Until 1st October, 1968 Brunei dollars were issued and redeemed against sterling at \$BR.1 = 2 sh. 8.6667 d. plus or minus commission. From 1st October the method of quotation was changed and Brunei dollars were issued and redeemed at the rate of £1 = \$BR.7.3469 minus or plus commission.

Issues and Redemptions :

The Currency Board adopted the following minima for issues and redemptions :—

£10,000	— Issues
\$BR100,000	— Redemptions

Notes :

Brunei Currency notes of the \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100 have been issued. Each bears the effigy of His Highness, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, on the obverse and a representation of the Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque in Brunei Town on the reverse.

Coin :

Brunei coin of 1 ct., 5 ct., 20 ct. and 50 ct. denominations have been issued. The 1 cent is of bronze, the 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent coins are of cupro nickel. The obverse of each coin bears the effigy of His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin. The reverse sides of the 1, 5, 10 and 20 cent coins have various designs, but that of the 50 cent coin has the State emblem.

*Interchangeability of
Brunei, Malaysian and Singapore Currencies :*

At the request of the Brunei Currency Board, banks in Brunei accept Malaysia and Singapore currency from the public and exchange them at par and without charge for Brunei currency; the Board in turn accept Malaysia and Singapore currency from the banks and exchange it at par and without charge for Brunei currency. From time to time the Board repatriates the currency which it has so accepted and exchanged to the authority which pays to the Board, at par value, the equivalent in sterling or some other agreed currency, of the currency repatriated. A similar operation takes place in Malaysia and Singapore where Brunei currency is accepted.

BRUNEI CURRENCY CIRCULATION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1968

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
1 cent	\$ 7,404.52
5 cent	55,200.15
10 cent	284,000.40

20 cent	-	-	-	\$ 310,821.20
50 cent	-	-	-	277,010.50
Total Coin — \$BR.			934,436.77	
\$ 1	-	-	-	\$ 1,341,679.00
\$ 5	-	-	-	619,600.00
\$ 10	-	-	-	7,381,480.00
\$ 50	-	-	-	15,794,050.00
\$100	-	-	-	7,199,000.00
Total Notes — \$BR.			32,335,809.00	
Grand Total — \$BR.			33,270,245.77	

Banking :

Banking is controlled by the Banking Enactment 1956 which came into force on 1st January, 1957. Banking facilities, including Savings Bank business are provided by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank, Malayan Banking Limited, the United Malayan Banking Corporation Limited and the National Bank Limited.

Post Office Savings Bank :

Interest was paid on deposits in the Post Office Bank during 1968 at a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

The figures of deposits in the Savings Bank for the period 31st December, 1951 to 31st December, 1968 are given in the following table :—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits
31-12-51	928	\$265,605
31-12-52	1,162	374,122
31-12-53	1,399	521,378
31-12-54	1,665	608,589
31-12-55	1,872	670,633

31-12-56	1,961	\$600,165
31-12-57	1,982	628,439
31-12-58	1,967	511,222
31-12-59	1,994	467,468
31-12-60	1,984	408,374
31-12-61	1,940	373,936
31-12-62	1,907	369,305
31-12-63	1,864	367,076
31-12-64	1,837	355,246
31-12-65	1,817	342,173
31-12-66	1,818	338,250
31-12-67	1,807	340,935
31-12-68	1,874	174,121

CHAPTER 5

COMMERCE

TRADE and Commerce trends remain virtually the same over the year under review and the field of commerce remains in the hands of merchants and agency houses of leading firms.

Shipping to the State has always been virtually a 'one-way' business and Brunei has very little to contribute in the way of export cargo. Vessels called at Brunei during the year from Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Bangkok with general cargo, rice, granite and cement.

External Trade :

The value of external trade for the State for 1967 and 1968 was \$385,927,185 and \$491,152,606 respectively, an increase of \$105,225,421.

The figures are made up as follows :—

	1968	1967	1966
Total value of exports	\$281,420,981	\$248,264,287	\$225,542,676
Total value of imports	209,731,625	137,662,898	156,556,552
Favourable trade balance	\$71,689,356	\$110,601,389	\$ 68,986,124

Exports :

The F.O.B. value of exports for 1968 was approximately \$281,420,981 made up as follows :—

	1968	1967	1966
Crude Oil	\$268,356,105	\$235,511,036	\$212,587,408
Plantation Rubber	149,152	468,947	888,192
Fuel Wood	6,840	—	—
Jelutong, raw, pressed and and refined	110,909	132,840	135,931
Gas, natural	1,095,335	1,120,825	741,466

Cow hides	2,250	2,240	5,500
Buffalo hides	57,600	36,020	34,892
Crocodile skins	1,520	700	61
Pepper, black	—	417	1,673
Pepper, white	—	196	18,272
Sundries including re-exports	11,641,270	10,991,066	11,129,281
Total :	\$281,420,981	\$248,264,287	\$225,542,676

Imports :

The declared value of imports for 1968 was \$209,731,625 made up as follows :—

	1968	1967	1966
Food	\$ 31,744,382	\$ 27,472,416	\$ 25,334,727
Beverages and Tobacco	6,518,223	5,953,313	5,457,400
Crude materials, inedible except fuel	4,195,313	3,138,509	3,177,236
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,911,861	3,219,861	3,159,993
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,142,383	891,973	841,952
Chemicals and drugs	9,403,035	6,633,106	6,651,985
Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by materials	43,671,059	28,913,168	34,599,816
Machinery and transport equipment	85,328,656	37,233,815	55,021,976
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14,951,977	12,332,707	11,488,212
Miscellaneous transactions and commodities not elsewhere specified	8,864,736	11,874,030	10,823,255
Total :	\$209,731,625	\$137,662,898	\$156,556,552

Cargo Tonnage :

The total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded for the year 1968 was as follows :—

	1968		1967		1966	
	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons
Brunei Town	200,842	31,150	173,027	50,909	142,687	41,380
Kuala Belait	69,180	2,285	23,534	1,527	34,226	506
Total	270,022	33,435	196,561	52,436	176,913	41,866

Customs Revenue :

The total Customs revenue for 1968 amounted to \$7,173,448.57.

	1968	1967	1966
Export Duties	\$ 6,152.98	\$ 21,926.41	\$ 44,119.29
Import Duties	7,167,305.59	6,663,507.00	6,534,928.02
Total	\$7,173,488.57	\$6,685,433.41	\$6,579,047.31

Tariff :

There was no change in Customs Tariff during the year under review.

Excise :

The only alcoholic beverage distilled in the State is samsu, the product of two distilleries. Excise duty is chargeable at \$5.00 per gallon, and duty collected in 1968 amounted to \$7,393.86 as compared with \$7,638.24 in 1967.

Trade Correspondence :

The Controller of Customs and Excise is designated as the British Trade Correspondent for the State. Appropriate action was taken on numerous enquiries received from various firms in other parts of the world.

The Customs Department, under the administration of the Controller, is responsible for the collection of all import and export duties levied in the State.

CHAPTER 6

PRODUCTION

(a) LAND UTILISATION AND TENTURE

All land which has not been alienated is deemed to be State land. The present Land Code, which came into force in September 1909, provided for the registration of titles to land issued prior to its enactment and for the grant of titles thereafter by the Resident whose powers were transferred to the Sultan in Council when the present constitution was enacted in 1959. All such titles are registered in the five District Lands Offices in accordance with the principles of the Torrens system. They are subject to general conditions such as the fact that they convey a surface right only and that the Government reserves the right to all minerals, to remove earth, clay, gravel, etc required for public purposes and to make roads and to lay pipe and telephone lines across the land. Special conditions, specifying how the land shall be used can be and usually are endorsed on titles. If no special conditions are laid down, the Code requires the land to be used solely for agricultural purposes. Only token rents are charged, except in some commercial areas and a small premium is charged if the land has road frontage and when there are unexhausted improvements on it.

Alienation of State land virtually ceased in 1954 when it was found that a considerable backlog of applications had accumulated which, with the available staff, would take many years to clear. In 1960 a Commissioner of Lands was appointed and by 1963, when the post was left vacant, some 1350 land applications were cleared from the books. The post was again filled towards the end of 1964 but the Government then decided not to consider any more applications until the remainder could be submitted en bloc. The processing of a few was delayed for one reason or another and Government relaxed this requirement in 1967 and some 1480 were submitted for consideration by the Sultan-in-Council.

Those for Temburong District, some seventy seven, were dealt with but the Council did not consider the remainder until early in 1968 when it was decided that, before giving decisions on any of the applications, information concerning the employment, landholding, etc of husbands of the women applicants and of parents or guardians of the minors should be obtained, particulars which had not been deemed necessary in the previous decades. This additional information was submitted for the Belait District land applications late in 1968 but decisions on the remaining 1400 applications (approximate) have not yet been made.

It is estimated that less than 2% of the area of the State has been alienated under the Land Code and some 7500 acres (0.005% of the State land) is occupied temporarily by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company in Belait under their Petroleum Mining agreement with the Government. There has been a large outflow of capital due to the development projects now under way and there is both an acute shortage of land with planning permission for residential, commercial and industrial development and the desire and ability in the private sector to carry out such development. Consideration of applications for planning permission for lands in Brunei and Muara Districts was suspended in June of the year and the ban was still in force at the end of the year. Combined with the suspension of grants of State land, this has produced a strong sellers market in favour of the big landowners in these Districts and they can demand and obtain very high rents and prices for surplus land which they lease or sell. It has also led to much private development in contravention of planning permission and to squatter settlements by landless persons who cannot obtain State land and who cannot afford the high prices of private land. Proposals were therefore made to the Government for the resumption of alienation of State land for certain categories of persons such as the landless and people displaced by development projects and the creation of residential, commercial and industrial areas, which are most urgently needed.

An appreciable amount for farming of short-term crops, particularly rice, is done by holders of Temporary Occupation Licences. One thousand, one hundred and ninety licences were granted for a total of 4110 acres, the comparative figures for 1967 are 1,192

and 3,022 respectively. Temporary Occupation Licences are also granted for the removal of stone, gravel, sand, etc. Income from fees, not including royalties for taking stone, etc. was \$7,623, as compared with \$6,047 during the previous year.

All mortgaging of land to non-citizens, leasing and transfers of land to non-citizens and changes of the tenure conditions imposed when land grants are made require the prior approval of His Highness the Sultan in Council. All mortgages registered so far have been to Banks and require approval. There were 161 during the year as compared with 213 during 1967. Some 679 transfers were registered of which only 8 were to non-citizens. Approval used to be given for considerable numbers of transfers between holders of Resident Permits, persons permanently domiciled in the State but who have not attained citizenship, but such is no longer the case.

Acquisition of land for public purposes, mostly for development projects, continued to take up much of the time of the Lands Staff. Some 45 pieces of private land were acquired during the year at a cost of \$3,281,983. Acquisition by agreement is very rarely possible and the procedure prescribed by the Land Acquisition Enactment, Cap. 41, is of necessity time and labour consuming.

There was no departmental reorganisation during the year, the Brunei and Muara Districts being the responsibility of the Lands Department and the lands work of the other three Districts being done by the District Administration with the Commissioner of Lands acting in only an advisory capacity. This is far from being an ideal arrangement in that it is confusing to other Departments and to the public and does not achieve uniformity of practice throughout the State. Recommendations have therefore been made that the Lands Department, as with all the other Government Department, should have State-wide responsibility.

(b) AGRICULTURE

WEATHER

The weather in 1968 was again unpredictable and in some places rainfall was well below average. The driest month was in February: October being the wettest month. Rainfall data are recorded in Appendix "A".

POLICY

The policy of the Department remained unchanged. It continued to encourage the maximum economic production of crops and livestock.

As scheduled the field work of the Soil Reconnaissance Survey proceeded during the year and by mid-September had been completed. The final report is expected early in 1969.

Unfortunately it was found that the Farm School had been sited in the wrong area with no suitable farm land adjoining. It was decided that the buildings should be handed over to another Government Department which could utilise them to the best advantage.

The Agricultural Research Centre and Livestock Quarantine Station are two projects which it is hoped will be completed within the next few years.

CROP REPORTS

(a) Rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis Linn*) :

The decline in the production of rubber sheet continued throughout the year. Production fell from 429.34 tons (value \$278,974.10 in 1967) to 170.63 tons valued @ \$176,815.00. The price fluctuated between 49 and 59 cents per kati.

As in the past year, smallholders have been encouraged to plant trees and other food crops to replace old rubber.

(b) Rice (*oryzae sativa Linn*) :

Imports of clean rice increased by 95+ tons during the year from 9,354 to 10,309.18 tons valued @ \$7,428,761.00 (1967 valued

@ \$6,332,162/-). In addition 547 tons of miscellaneous padi and rice products were imported during the year (including 5.82 tons of padi, 23.38 tons of parboiled rice, 457.41 tons of glutinous rice, 12.96 tons of undermilled "cargo" rice and 47.52 tons of broken rice). Rice remains the staple diet of the population.

During the 1967/68 season there was a striking increase in the acreage of both lowland and upland rice. Although the return to the farmer remains low compared with other forms of employment, a number of factors have contributed to the increased acreage. The increased use of Power Tillers which are loaned to farmers at a small nominal rate: these machines not only prepare the padi fields better but also quicker and more efficiently. The introduction of the padi fertiliser subsidy scheme, the free issue of high yielding padi varieties and the help given to farmers to improve their drainage and small irrigation channels have all contributed to the increased acreage grown.

(a) *Lowland Rice* :

The recorded acreage of lowland rice was 5,329.75 acres compared with 2,885 acres during the previous year. The increase was more than double. Total yield recorded was 3,806.96 tons an increase of 2,011.55 tons. The estimated average yield for lowland rice was 300 gantangs per acre (1,600 lbs).

(b) *Upland Rice* :

There was also a remarkable increase in the cultivation of upland rice. The acreage recorded was 3,270.25 acres an increase of 2,605 acres compared to 1967. Estimated total production was 1,557.26 tons. Average yields were estimated at 200 gantangs per acre (1,067 lbs).

(c) *Coconut (Cocos nucifera)* :

There are no large scale coconut plantations in the State, although coconuts will grow well, provided they are planted correctly, with adequate fertiliser, in areas which are not waterlogged. It is the normal practice not to supply any fertiliser and to give them only the minimum attention. There however appears to be a small increase in the production of fresh coconuts.

The State still relies on the import of fresh coconuts from the neighbouring States of Sabah and Sarawak. 127,993 husked nuts valued at \$16,332.00 were imported during the year (1967: husked nuts imported 231,271 valued @ \$26,828.00). The import of coconut oil was 451.59 tons valued at \$574,605.00 (1967 Coconut oil 420.12 tons valued @ \$406,060.00).

(d) Sago (*Metroxylon rumpii*) :

Sago palms grow well in fresh water swamps and alongside the main rivers. Next to rice sago is an important diet amongst the indigenous people of the State. Sago is produced mainly in Kuala Belait and Tutong districts and to a small extent in Temburong.

The estimated production of sago in the State during the year was 17,138.50 piculs (1967: 15,989 piculs).

(e) Pepper (*Pepper nigrum*) :

There was no export of pepper during the year. The price of pepper remained unsatisfactory. The price fluctuated during the year for White Pepper from \$121.00 to \$94.60/per picul and for Black Pepper from \$101.20 to \$68.20 per picul.

(f) Fruits :

The most popular fruits is the Rambutan. These are widely grown throughout the State on a small scale. Rambutan orchards are very often interplanted with other fruit on the homestead. The demand for budded rambutans from smallholders is strong.

Mandarin oranges are grown extensively in the Sungai Liang and Labi areas of the Kuala Belait districts. The orchards are generally in the hands of Chinese and are well maintained. Returns of 30 cents to 40 cents per katty to the producer compare with 60 or 80 cents per katty when sold in the market. Other citrus grown on a small scale include Pomelo, Lemons and Limes.

Pineapples are widely grown throughout the State on a small scale, although the main concentration continues to be in Kampong Tungku in the Brunei district. In this hilly area the pineapples are very often planted straight up and down the hill-sides: contour planting is not practised nor are any of the other

normal agricultural practices. The land being taken on a "Temporary Occupation Licence" does not induce a smallholder to build any permanent building or plant permanent crops. However, by continuing to exploit fresh jungle areas, yields are very fair and 30 cents per katty is obtained by the smallholder for the fruit from "middlemen" who collect the fruit for sale in the market. These fields of pineapples may remain for up to eight years when the fertility and yield have fallen and weeds have then overtaken the crop.

In the area near Brunei Town, in Kampong Gadong and Tungku in particular, a good return is obtained from growing Water Melons. The normal practice is to plant immediately after the Hill padi has been harvested and the area burnt. The price the producer obtains is 40 cents per katty.

Durian, Pulasan and Bananas are grown on a small scale throughout the State and a number of seasonal jungle fruits are collected and also sold in the market at certain times of the year.

Exotic fruits imported during the year, including Grapes, Apples, Pears, Oranges and Grape-fruit totalled 1,077.02 tons (1967 1,164.3 tons) valued @ \$1,012,904.00) (1967 \$950,480.00). Dried fruits imported were 141.30 tons valued @ \$208,431.00.

(g) *Vegetables and Other Food Crops :*

During the year large quantities of fresh vegetables continued to be imported from the neighbouring territories of Sabah and Sarawak. In particular Cabbages, Lettuces and Tomatoes from Sabah continue to find a good market in Brunei.

However the professional market gardeners in Brunei, mainly Chinese, continued to operate at a high level with their own stalls in the market. Quite a large number of local farmers have now entered the market. By making use of the Power Tiller, loaned by the Department of Agriculture at a small nominal fee, these local farmers are making a significant contribution to meet the demand for fresh vegetables. The open market or "Tamu" on Fridays is supplied with vegetables and other food crops by these enterprising local farmers.

The marketing of not only vegetables, but fruit and livestock products, still presents a problem and needs a thorough investigation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The year 1968 was significant in that the poultry and pig industries continued to make steady progress. The State remained free of the major epizooties even though Swine Fever, Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax and Rabies are rampant in many parts of S. E. Asia.

The policy of the Branch which was formulated in 1967 remained unchanged *viz*:-

- (1) To carry out sound breeding programmes and supply good breeding stock such as cattle, buffaloes and goats to local farmers so as to improve the local meat producing animals both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- (2) To rejuvenate the poultry industry, encourage Kampong production of eggs and meat so as to make the diet of the people rich by incorporating first class proteins from eggs and meat and progress towards self-sufficiency in eggs and chicken meat.
- (3) To help in the diversification of Agriculture by encouraging mixed farming.
- (4) To maintain an efficient Veterinary Service.

Animal Husbandry, like crop husbandry, plays only a minor role in the rural economy of the State. However, schemes have been drawn up and implemented to improve the livestock in the State as listed below.

(a) *Buffaloes* :

There are over 15,000 buffaloes in the country and, taking into consideration the freedom from disease and the number of animals slaughtered per year, it has been worked out that the stock is adequate to provide the requirements of beef locally, provided some care is given for the natural increase of the beasts.

As such, it was decided to import disease-free breeding stock from West Malaysia and improve the existing stock by infusing new blood. 26 such animals were distributed during the year. A start has also been made to establish a small Buffalo Farm at Kilanas Station.

(b) *Cattle* :

There are only 2,000 head in the whole State. The local population prefers buffalo meat to cattle meat and, as such, little attention is paid to these animals. The Department's aim is to improve the local stock with exotic beef types. Six Santa Gertrudis cattle were successfully imported from Australia (flown from Brisbane). These cattle (2 bulls and 4 heifers) will serve as a nucleus foundation stock and the bulls are being mated with the 14 Kedah heifers, also imported during the year, to produce the F1 hybrids for distribution to cattle farmers to upgrade their existing stock. It has, however, to be realised that in a country like Brunei where ecological factors are not conducive to intensive cattle development, any scheme to improve cattle will take sometime to yield any significant results.

(c) *Goats* :

The goat population is meagre and estimates show that there are only about 600 animals. 21 mutton type Jumnapari cross goats were imported from West Malaysia but most of these succumbed to *Melioidosis*, a fatal disease of goats endemic in the State. The surviving animals are picking up rapidly and plans have also been formulated to import kampong type goats from Malaya and distribute to farmers to increase the number of goats in the country.

(d) *Poultry* :

Commercial poultry production has more than doubled and there are now over 40 commercial Poultry Farms in the country. Although eggs are still imported, there were no live meat chicken imports from August and this is a happy augury (however a number of frozen carcases are now being imported).

The Poultry Subsidy Scheme designed to help the rural farmer in his protein requirement, either with eggs or meat chicken, and also to provide organic manure for his fruit trees and/or vegetables, was a phenomenal success. 430 Deep Litter Units were built during the year in various parts of the country and were issued with 50 chicks and feed mash sufficient for 4 months.

(e) *Pigs :*

There has been considerable development of the pig industry during the year. The pig breeders have gained the confidence of the branch in disease control matters and are in constant contact with Veterinary staff whenever problems relating to husbandry and disease arise. Fourteen pure-bred boars (Tamworth, Berkshire and Landrace breeds) were imported during the year by the farmers themselves from Australia. Considering the pace with which it is moving, the State should be almost self-sufficient in the supply of pork within the next few years.

LIVESTOCK STATION

The main livestock station of the Department is the Animal Breeding Farm at Jerudong but small numbers of livestock such as cattle, buffaloes, goats and chicken are maintained at the other Departmental Stations at Kilanas, Luahan, Sungai Liang, Bira, Lumapas, Labi and Temburong.

(a) *Animal Breeding Farm, Jerudong :*

During the year most of the inbred and unwanted cattle were culled. 14 Kedah heifers, six Santa Gertrudis cattle (2 bulls and 4 heifers), 41 buffaloes and 21 Jumnapari goats were introduced during the year. Improved fodder grasses such as Molasses, Pangola and Siratro (*Phaseolus Stropurpureus*) which were introduced during 1967 have established themselves well. The demonstration Deep Litter units and the Battery Unit did well with an average egg production percentage of 75. Except for some cases of *Melioidosis* in goats, the health of the animals remained fair.

The health of livestock on all Departmental Stations remained good during the year.

(b) *Veterinary Clinic :*

The Veterinary Clinic at Brunei handled a variety of cases and investigations. The Veterinary Officer maintained his fortnightly visits to Kuala Belait Clinic.

The import and slaughter figures as well as the Census of Livestock are given in appendix F, G and H.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL

The State of Brunei is one of the very few territories in this region which is free of the major epizootic diseases such as Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and Swine Fever. Diseases of Zoonotic importance such as Rabies, Brucellosis and Anthrax are also absent. This freedom from disease has continued to exist because of the stringent regulations and control measures on the import of animals. The imposition of these stringent measures has indeed, subjected the Department to very severe criticism from people interested in the imports of the animals and by others who do not fully appreciate the elements of danger and risk of introducing foreign disease into this State in the absence of these rigid regulations.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

(a) *Cattle and Buffaloes :*

Ecto and endoparasitic infestations were the main conditions encountered. Infections with *Ascaris* species (large round worms) and the abomasal worm *Haemonchus* are common especially in calves. *Platyhelminths* such as Liver fluke and *Fischoderius* have been diagnosed for the first time. Tick and lice infestations are common. In buffaloes scabies of the base of the horns were met with in some areas.

(b) *Goats :*

Contagious *Ecthyma*, worm infestations and mange are the common conditions encountered. Clinical cases of *Melioidosis* have been diagnosed.

(c) *Poultry* :

The prevalence of Ranikhet Disease has been reduced to a great extent due to the intensification of prophylactic vaccinations against this disease. All day-old chicks imported into the country must have been vaccinated with the "F" strain vaccination before being permitted to land. Coccidiosis of young chicks, Fowl pox, Favus, Chronic Respiratory Disease and Leucosis complex are the other conditions met with in poultry.

(d) *Pigs* :

Worm infestations with the species *Ascaris* (round worms) and *Metastrongylus* (lung worms) are common. The state continued to be free from Swine Fever and the control measures imposed in 1967 were continued. The confidence of the local pig keepers has become very high and the end-result is the increase in local production.

(e) *Dogs and Cats* :

Pet animal treatment forms an integral part of the Veterinary Services especially with the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company personnel at Seria and Kuala Belait. Heart worm infestation with the species *Dirofilaria*, Canine Distemper, *Leptospirosis* and Mange are the common conditions encountered. Requests for spaying of bitches and cats increased during the year.

Strict control over the importation of dogs and cats was exercised to prevent the introduction of canine rabies into the country.

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS

(a) *Agricultural Station, Kilanas (49 acres)* :

This is the oldest and the main station in the state. It was opened up as early as 1930 before any of the staff underwent training at the School of Agriculture, Serdang, Selangor. This station is situated at the 10th mile on the Brunei/Tutong Road.

The Station has 15 acres of low-lying land which is being used for wet padi cultivation. The area is subject to flooding

during heavy rainfall and as such it is not ideal to conduct fertilizer trials. Flooding occurs at least twice or more during the growing period.

On the highland fruits *viz*: — Rambutan, Pulasan, Citrus, Avocado, Star apple, Mangosteen, Chiku and Pineapples are cultivated. Passion fruit was introduced in the station during the year and proved quite successful. The station also maintained a large budwood nursery.

The department's central workshop is situated in this station. It is well equipped with modern facilities.

The Station has eight fish ponds having an area of almost two acres. Various types of fish such Gurami, Carp, Tilapia and Lampan Jawa are reared. Once a centre for distribution of fish fry to the farmers, the station ceased to do so after the fish were found to be parasitised in 1967.

Models of Deep-litter houses for poultry are also found on this station. Livestock in the station included goats, geese and turkeys.

During the year the station supplied 9,422 bud-grafted and marcotted plants to the public (1967: 3,056).

(b) *Agricultural Station, Luahan (75 acres)* :

The station is situated at the 4th mile, Jerudong Road. The main crop grown on this station is Coconut with some fruit trees such as Rambutans and Citrus. During the year the planting of fodder grasses and pastures (*Guatemala Grass, Stylosanthes gracilis, Pangola A24 ex Taiwan and Napier Grass*) were introduced into the station.

A small nursery producing mainly Rambutans, Mangoes and Durians was maintained on this station during the year.

The reasons for the Coconut Palms not thriving were given in the last Annual Report. The use of Magnesium J Mixture (8:11:12:2) at $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs/Palm was extended to include 200 Palms. 10% of the Coconut Palms are now starting to fruit.

The off-season crop of wet padi (about 2½ acres) was not successful. Unfortunately the supply of irrigation water failed at a critical stage and yields were poor.

A number of cattle on the Station were sold during the year, but a small herd is still maintained.

(c) *Agricultural Station, Lumapas (35 acres)* :

Another old station having been established during the pre-war days, this station is situated across the Brunei River and 5 miles along Lumapas Road. This station served both as experimental as well as a demonstration for the people of Kampong Lumapas.

The station has 5 acres of low-lying land which are used for padi experiments. High yielding varieties such as Malinja, Mashuri, IR8 and IR5 were tried during the year.

A small fruit orchard is maintained. A small coconut plantation planted with 100 seed-nuts imported from West Malaysia in 1966 proved to be quite satisfactory. During the year some of them have started to flower.

The hilly inland area has not yet been developed and is at present being used as a grazing area for buffaloes.

The livestock in this station included local Buffaloes, Poultry, Murrah Buffaloes and some Goats.

(d) *Agricultural Station, Labi (5 acres)* :

This is a small station concentrating mainly on the cultivation of citrus plants. The primary aim is to supply budgrafted materials. 204 supplied during the year (1967: 307). Labi is well known for its sweet oranges.

A Deep Litter system was set up during the year to serve as a demonstration for the people of Labi.

(e) *Flower Nursery, Kuala Belait (6 acres)* :

A small flower nursery was maintained during the years to supply the public with flowering plants.

In addition to a flower nursery the station was used as a veterinary clinic every fortnight.

A Deep Litter system was set up during the year to serve as a demonstration purpose. Plans were made to set up a Battery System.

(f) *Flower Nursery, Berakas (3 acres) :*

Various types of ornamental plants, orchids and cacti were grown and sold during the year. At the same time the Nursery lent out potted plants to various Departments for special functions. During the year 809 flowering plants, shrubs and tree seedlings and 158 potted orchids were sold to the public (1967 respective figures 638 and 39). 794 cut orchid flowers were also sold.

(g) *Rubber Nursery, Berakas (45 acres) :*

The demand for Clonal and budded stumps declined. However, the nursery still maintained the clones of the following:—

RRIM 519, 605, 606, 623, 628, 706

PB 28/59, 86

CH 151

PR 251

GT. 1

A small portion of the nursery was used as fruit nursery. During the year more than 10,000 rambutan seeds and more than 2,000 mangoes seed were sown for eventual bud-grafting.

(h) *Agricultural Station, Sungai Liang (Kuala Belait District) :*

A small fruit nursery was established with the sole purpose of supplying the neighbouring areas with budded materials. Two acres of coconuts were planted during the year.

A Deep-Litter system was established and plans were made to start goat rearing at the station in the future.

Some extensive drainage was found to be necessary so that the lower lying inland areas could be brought under cultivation.

(i) *Agricultural Station, Birau, Tutong District (50 acres) :*

Once a station used for planting Gambier by the Japanese during the war, the station was taken over by the department in 1947. It is situated 18 miles away from Brunei Town along the Lamunin Road.

Various types of crops which included Coffee (Liberica and Robusta) Pepper, Fruit Trees, Rubber, Coconuts, Oil Palms, Bananas, Sugar cane, Cocoa, Illepe nuts and Vegetables were grown. The small plot of Manila Hemp was destroyed because of the occurrence of disease.

A two-acre padi plot which had been abandoned for a number of years was re-established last year.

Livestock in the station included Kelantan-type cattle, Poultry, Bali cattle and Sheep.

AGRONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

Work included the following : —

At Agricultural Station, Kilanas :

(a) *Ear Row Selection : (Wet Padi)*

This is the continuation and repetition of last year's work. There are altogether 52 varieties planted on this Station. Each variety is planted to 3 rows and each row contains 100 hills in a single-seedling planting. The object of this selection is to achieve the varieties true to type, uniformity in height and maturity, clean and free from disease.

(b) *Seeds Multiplication Plots: (Wet Padi)*

Since the performance of Malinja and Mashuri has been very consistent giving 600-700 gantangs to the acre, they are multiplied in large areas for seed stocks which will be distributed free to padi farmers on request. IR5, a new variety recently introduced from the IRRI, Philippines, was planted on a small scale (500 gm) in the 1967/68 season. IR5 appears to be a very promising variety; the seeds from the 1967/68 season are multiplied in large areas for seeds distribution for the 1969/70 season. Disappointingly, IR8

in the Main and Off-Season crops in 1967/68 did not measure up to expectations as acclaimed in other countries. It is very susceptible to Leaf Blight and a host of other diseases especially Rice Blast (*Piricularia oryzae*) under the local conditions. In addition Padi Naga, a local variety, which has been in the Ear Row Selection for a period of not less than 5 years now is also included in the seed multiplication Programme.

(c) *Passion Fruit:*

Seeds of Hawaii origin were brought in by the Director of Agriculture, Brunei from West Malaysia in March 1968. The seeds were sown in boxes, which consisted of 2 parts of sand, 3 parts of farm manure and 7 parts of topsoil on 28.3.68. They were transplanted into the fields on 21.5.68. The planting hole was dug out at 3' x 3' x 2' 50 lbs of farmyard manure together with 3 oz of CIRP were incorporated into each hole. At transplanting topsoils were placed about 2" above the incorporated manure and the plant placed on it firmly with the roots spread out.

Fertiliser mixtures :

Sulphate of Ammonia	...	...	10	parts
CIRP	...	...	8	"
Muriate of Potash	...	...	10	"

Fertilising Programme :

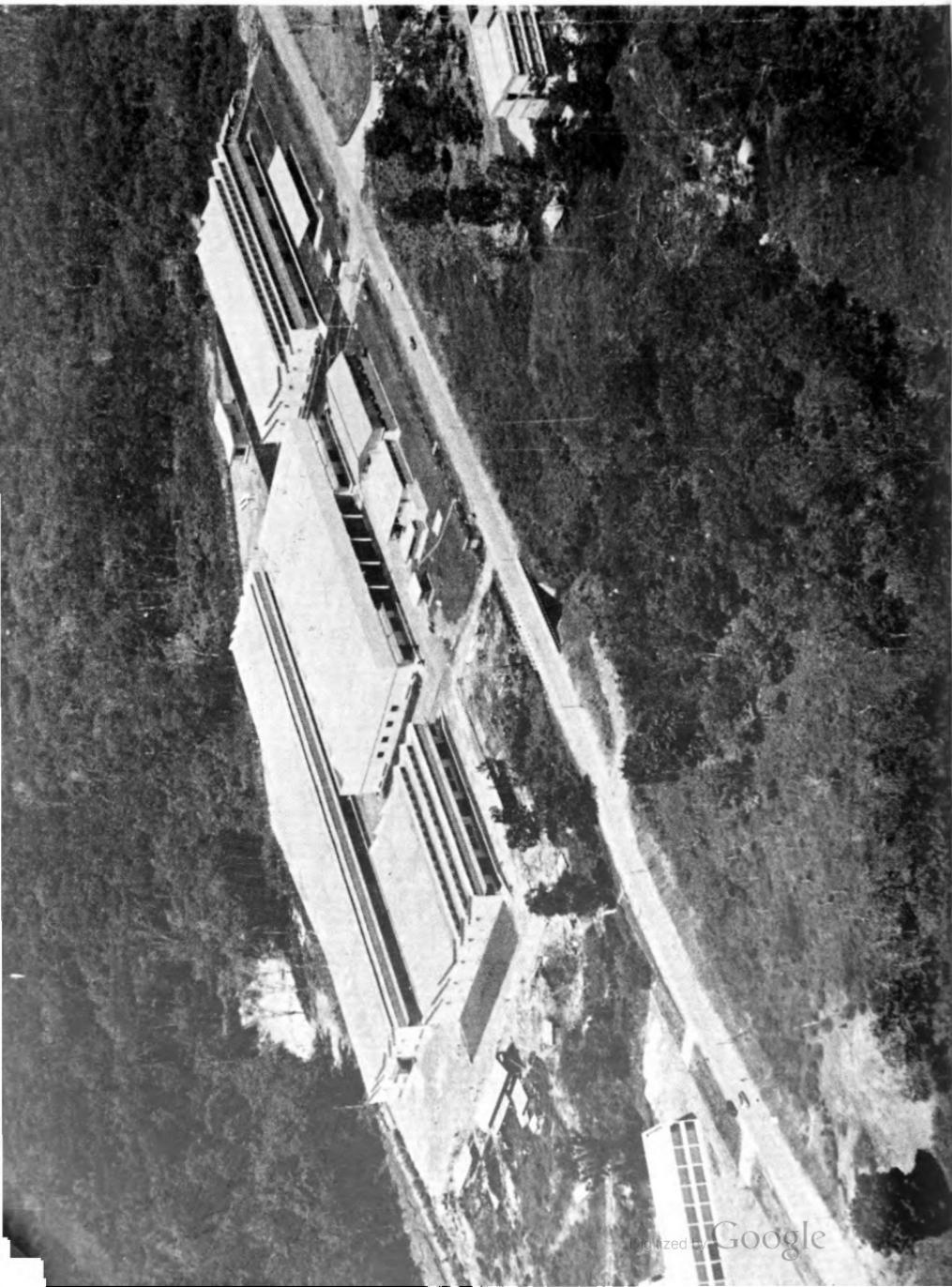
Two weeks after transplanting each plant received 3 ozs. of the above fertiliser mixtures and thereafter 4 ozs./plant every quarter until the plant was one year old. From then on and until the 24th month the application rate is increased to 8 ozs./plant quarterly. Thereafter 2 lbs per plant every quarter.

The two types planted at Kilanas Station are of yellow and purple coloured fruits. It is probably worth mentioning here that although this Passion fruit was only recently introduced into Brunei, there are quite a number of people who are already acquiring the taste. It is perhaps not too optimistic to say that there is probably a market demand for this type of fruit in future in Brunei.

*Mr. A.R. Adair
(left with hat) the
new British High
Commissioner to
Brunei, welcomed
at the airport
by the outgoing
High Commissioner,
Mr. F. D. Webber
and the
acting Mentri Besar,
Pengiran Setia
Negara,
Pengiran Yusuf bin
Pg. Hj. Abdul
Rahim.*



*Aerial view of the
State Stores complex
at Gadong.*



(d) *Bermuda Grass :*

- Varieties: (a) Tif Dwarf
(b) Tif Way
(c) Tif Green
(d) Tif Lawn

When Mr. W. S. Speer, a F.A.O. Land Use Specialist was attached to the Brunei Government for one year, as a Liaison Officer with the Land Capability Survey Team, he was able to obtain some sprigs of the above Grass from the Research Geneticist of the Crops Research Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Tifton, Georgia. Immediately on arrival the sprigs were first planted in 4 separate boxes. Two of the boxes were looked after by the Director of Agriculture and the other two by Mr. Speer himself. When these sprigs were ready, they were transplanted into the plots on 22.10.68 for Tif Dwarf and Tif Way, and on 14.11.68 for Tif Green and Tif Lawn.

During the field preparation CIRP was applied. Two weeks after transplanting 2 ozs per running yard of Urea were applied and lightly forked in.

On the whole the Bermuda Grass appears to be doing well. At one stage Tif Dwarf and Tif Way were attacked by caterpillars (Army worms). To control these pests, Malathion was used alternately with Dieldrin at 1 fluid oz to the gallon of water.

(e) *Avocado :*

Some 8 avocado plants (seeds ex Sabah) were transferred from Lumapas Station to Kilanas Station. The seedlings were planted in holes dug out at 3' x 3' x 2'. 4 ozs of CIRP were incorporated into each hole as basal dressing. Two weeks after transplanting each plant was given $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of Nitrophoska Blue Special (12:12:17:2 + TE) and for every 3 months later until the plant is one year old. Then the rate of application was to be increased as the plant grew.

(f) *Farmers and School Children Visits :*

After the completion of each extension course to the rural areas, farmers come to see for themselves the crops and Animal husbandry that are being carried out on the Agricultural stations.

Distinguished visitors and school children also paid visits to the stations. Each time a visit is made, lectures are given in the field followed by demonstrations whenever possible.

LUAHAN STATION

(a) *Off-Season Crop* (April-September, 1968)

Varieties : Two varieties of IR8 and IR5 were used in this off-season planting. The seeds of both varieties were sown on 8th April, 1968 and transplanted 30 days later. The seedlings were admittedly old and this was because no water pump was made available and field preparation was delayed. Planting distance for both varieties was set at 10" square and the plot size measuring 2 chains by 1 chain.

(b) Fertiliser Treatments : 1 bag of 55 lbs of limestone was applied to each of the plots on 4.5.68 followed by basal dressing of 55 lbs per plot of NPK Mixture (12:12:8:4) during the final puddling stage. Two top dressings using NPK Mixtures and eventually Urea were applied at 55 lbs/plot and 10 lbs/plot on 5.6.68 and 18.6.68 respectively.

(c) *Pests & Disease Control* :

For the control of pests and diseases Dieldrin, Malathion and copper Sandox were used. Throughout the vegetative growth, Green Rice Hoppers were noted in all the plots. So were grass Hoppers and Kasioang (*Leptocoryza acuta*). The latter were more prominent from the inflorescent stage onwards.

Leaf Blight, *Helminthosporium* leaf spot and Rice Blast were observed more so on IR8 than IR5. In all cases, IR5 appeared to be a better variety than IR8 under these conditions. In fact towards harvesting time there was very little left of IR8 in the plots and crops cutting tests were not feasible.

(d) *Crop cutting Tests* :

Three crop cutting tests were taken on IR5 in plots 3, 7 & 9. Each area measured 33' x 11' or 1/360 acre. The yield so obtained from the Plots, 3, 7 & 9 respectively were $\frac{1}{2}$ gantang, $\frac{1}{2}$ gantang and $\frac{1}{2}$ gantang. In terms of yield per acre this is 315 gantang,

45 gantang and 180 gantang respectively. The yield is very low indeed compared with the yield in the main season. This is because of the difficulty in getting the crop under control against pests and diseases in the off-season and ensuring adequate water supplies.

(e) *Pangola Grass (from Taiwan)* :

The imported Pangola Grass A24 obtained from Taiwan by Mr. W. S. Speer thrived at Luahan Station. At first it was only a few sprigs. It is a fairly drought resistant grass and yet very much liked by both cattle and buffaloes.

(f) *Guatemala, Pangola (from Sarawak) and Siratro* :

Three plots ($\frac{1}{8}$ acre each) were devoted to the planting of Guatemala, Pangola and Siratro, a legume originally imported from Australia. At the time of land preparation CIRP was applied liberally and worked into the soil. Some two weeks after transplanting, 2 ozs/running yard of Urea were applied. The Guatemala grows so well that at 3 months old, it was hand-cut to stall-feed the cattle at night. After each and every cutting the plot is fertilised with Urea to boost up the young plants for next harvest. This is to be followed by the application of a complete fertiliser mixture from time to time. The Pangola and Siratro are also doing well.

BIRAU STATION

(a) About one acre of land adjoining the citrus and rubber trees was cleared for the planting of wet padi in the 1968/69 season for the first time in this station. The variety used is IR5. The area is subdivided into 9 plots of convenient sizes. Planting distance is 10" x 10". Water is tapped off from the small channel to irrigate the plots by gravitation feed. There is no specific programme laid down for experimental work as yet. It is proposed to carry out experimental works in the 1969/70 main planting season. For this planting the fertiliser programme is of a general one i.e. the use of limestone followed by basal dressing with NPK Mixtures (12:12:84) and top dress with UREA similar to those used in Kilanas and Luahan Stations.

(b) Cover Crop :

30 lbs of Calopogonium, Centrosema and Pueraria mixtures in the ratio of 5:4:1 respectively were sown on 10.7.68 in the coconut plot in this station. A power tiller was used to run through the centre of the coconut rows wide enough for the 2 rows of cover crops set at 5' apart to be sown in by hand. CIRP was applied before the seeds were put in. The cover crop stands appear to be doing very well to date. Some heads of cattle were put in to graze this stand when the leaves were prolific and succulent. After grazing the animals were let off and this was followed by liberal application of CIRP. From time to time ring-weeding of the palm is necessary to facilitate the application of Mangnesium "J" (8:11:12:2) to the Coconut palms @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs/Palm.

LUMAPAS STATION

There were about 5 acres under wet padi cultivation in this station. All the 5 acres are devoted to the multiplication of high yielding varieties like IR5, Malinja, Mashuri, Sigadis and Aceh. Seeds will be distributed free to farmers in that area on request.

There is no proper irrigation and drainage system in this station and seedlings area raised in a dry field nursery. This, to a certain extent, affects the age of seedlings and more often than not the seedlings have to be transplanted at a much later date frequently exceeding 30 days as against a recommended 21 days old seedling. Invariably, the yield is slightly lower than otherwise.

EXTENSION

The main function of extension is "to diffuse among rural people useful and practical information on agriculture and farm living and to encourage its effective application". The work of the extension branch is therefore to visit as many villages as possible to find out their problems and try to find solutions and at the same time giving as much useful, new and practical information as possible.

(a) Village Courses :

Four officers from the Department of Agriculture including one from the Veterinary Branch and one from the Fisheries

Department visited 14 villages during the year (Kg. Tungku, Kg. Kasat, Kg. Beribi, Kg. Tanah Jambu, Kg. Lugu, Kg. Mulaut, Kg. Sungai Besar and Kg. Menunggol Laut. Tutong District, Kg. Telisai, Kg. Bukit Beruang and Kg. Lamunin Selatan. Belait District, Kg. Tunggulian, Kg. Tempenak and Kg. Biadong). 617 farmers attended these courses and of these 239 were women. One woman instructress taught mat, basket and hat-weaving.

Towards the end of the year villages where courses had been held in the past were visited and past work was evaluated. In some villages there has been considerable success in such schemes as the setting up of a Bus Co-operative, extending the acreage of wet padi and the extension of fresh water fish ponds and Poultry Units. Projects being examined were the setting up of a Rice Mill and a Retail Store.

(b) *Rubber* :

As already stated, the interest in Rubber replanting, without active support from the Government, continued to wane. Rubber Instructors assisted with other agricultural activities such as the Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme and in promoting other foodcrops (Fruit trees and vegetables).

(c) *Rice* :

Extension staff were fully occupied during the padi season issuing fertiliser, padi seeds, spraying equipment and insecticides. Because of the high demand for Power Tillers, considerable time was spent in making sure that these machines were readily available to work at the right place and at the right time.

(d) *Fruit* :

Small fruit tree stockbeds were established in remote villages for future budgrafting. A total of 36 acres of budded fruit trees were estimated to have been planted by small holders throughout the State during the year (1967:55.5/acres).

(e) *Vegetable Gardening* :

Vegetable gardening is actively encouraged and assistance is given through the Farmers Organisations in the supply of seeds, sprayers and insecticides.

The advent of the Power Tiller at a low nominal fee helped the production of vegetables by the local farmers. Vegetables produced by these farmers are sold on the Friday "Tamu" days.

(f) *Pest and Disease Control :*

(i) The most serious pest encountered during the year was the wild pig. 84 villages were visited and 10,645 poisoned baits were laid. It is estimated that up to 4,000 pigs may have been killed.

The procedure adopted was to use White Phosphorous carefully inserted in a bait such as Tapioca, Yams or Sweet Potatoes. Pre-baiting (*i.e.* laying down unpoisoned bait to ascertain the number of pigs in the vicinity and whether they were eating well) was the first step. When it was known that there were large numbers of pigs present and that they were eating the bait well, poison was then introduced into the bait. A team of two or three extension workers was responsible for this campaign which started in 1967 and continued throughout the year.

(ii) Pests attacking rice included rats, birds, Stem-borers, *Leptocoris*, Molecrickets and various other leaf eating caterpillars. Powdery Mildew, Leaf diseases, including 'Oriental Sheath and Leaf Spot' and Blast (*Piricularia Oryzae*) were encountered, but were not considered serious with the exception of Powdery Mildew which caused severe losses in some areas.

(iii) Pest and disease control is given as a free service by the Department to padi farmers. If there is any serious attack a team of six works throughout the area using knapsack sprayers. There are also six motorised knapsack sprayers now available in case of emergency.

The following insecticides and fungicides were used during the year.

1.	Dieldrex	...	...	160	galls.
2.	Gammoxane powder	...	...	302	lbs.
3.	DDT powder	...	...	260	lbs.
4.	Copper Sandoz	...	...	16	lbs.

5.	Zinc Phosphide (mixed with padi) ...	489 lbs.
6.	Agrovide powder ...	185 lbs.
7.	Perenox	4 tins
8.	Snail Pellets	88 packets (Size 4)
9.	"Ratsbin" (a palatable rat poison)	20 packets
10.	Malathion	88½ gallons.

Various diseases of Citrus, Avocado Pear and Banana were identified by the Commonwealth Mycological Institute after being taken by Dr. Reddy, the FAO Plant Protection Specialist for S.E. Asia after a visit to Brunei.

Plant Importations :

The following simple rules were adopted during the year to try and avoid the introduction of any serious pests or diseases :—

- (1) All plants or planting materials entering through the specified ports upon arrival shall be inspected for both pest risk and entry status by an authorised person from the Department of Agriculture.
- (2) The importation of plants or planting materials into the State must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the proper government authority of the country of origin, stating that the plants or planting materials are free from injurious insects and diseases.
- (3) No soil must be imported with the plants or planting materials.
- (4) The plants or planting materials shall be confiscated if it is found with soil or infested with insects or diseases.

All importers were asked to co-operate so that no serious pests and/or diseases were introduced into the State.

During the year the following plants were imported :—

(1) Orchid plants	...	...	969
(2) Ornamental plants	...	...	1,139
(3) Grass Seeds	...	...	12,724 lbs.
(4) Rambutan Plants	...	...	10 plants.

Most of the plants imported were accompanied by a Phyto-sanitary Certificate. Those which were not were confiscated and only released if they were found to be free from pests and diseases; otherwise they were destroyed.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

Farmers are given assistance in improving the drainage of their padi fields and, where possible, in providing small scale irrigation channels. Government assistance to the tune of \$53,637.71 (1967: \$44,481.54) was provided to build and improve 4,085½ chains 1967: 2,297½ chains) of which 3,182 chains were for drainage and 903½ chains were for small irrigation canals.

In addition \$8,990.97 was spent on Materials and Stores, on miscellaneous items such as the purchase of stones, cement, culverts, tools, barbed wire and survey equipment. Some selective weed-killer was tried out to kill undesirable weeds in some of the water channels in the Mulaut area.

Details of the work carried out is given in Appendix "E".

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

(1) *Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Schemes 1967/68 and 1968/69 :*

This scheme was initiated in the 1967/68 and main season and as a pilot scheme it was aimed at certain areas only where some form of irrigation was available. Each farmer was initially allowed only one acre for the subsidy. The response was so encouraging that in the 1968/69 main season this scheme was extended to all padi planters throughout the State. The table next shows the amount and types of fertilisers distributed in the 1967/68 and 1968/69 seasons.

Year	District	No. of Farmers		Fertiliser acreage (12:12:8:2)	S/A 21%	25 lbs. bag	UREA 46% Total
			acres				
1967/68	Brunei/ Muara	313	313	418	323	90	831
1968/69	Brunei/ Muara	719	1249½	—	801	839	1640
	Tutong	569	1050	—	—	844	844
	K. Belait	53	87	—	—	113	113
	Temburong	167	334	—	—	334	334

In addition to the Fertiliser Scheme, padi seeds of high yielding varieties were also distributed free to padi growers on request.

Padi Seeds Districition :

Variety	Amount in Gantang		
	1967/68	1968/69	
Malinja	...	909	672
Mashuri	...	87	612
IR8	...	10	7
Siam 29	...	85	—
IR5	...	—	8
Lang K.	...	40	—
Lang P.	...	7	—
Total	...	1129	1299

From the above table, it is noted that Mashuri is preferred to Malinja by the padi farmers simply because Malinja has the tendency to lodge much more than Mashuri and this makes harvesting difficult.

(2) Poultry Subsidy Scheme :

The idea of the scheme is to help the small farmer augment his food supplies either with eggs or broilers and also his supply of organic manure for his fruit trees and/or vegetables. The scheme is not designed to help the large commercial poultry farmer.

The scheme is based on the Deep Litter System. The farmer, who must be a member of a Farmers Organisation, builds, at his own expense, a Deep Litter House according to specifications and a small Brooder Box. Local materials are used for these units which are then inspected. If it is satisfactory, the farmer then receives 50 disease-free chicks of an approved breed (New Hampshire) and poultry food (Starters, Growers, Layers or Broiler) for four months after which he continues on his own with the understanding that birds will not be sold for 12 months.

Details of the units built during the year are listed:—

Brunei/Muara	...	...	31
Tutong	...	...	89
Kuala Belait	...	...	252
Temburong	...	...	58
Total	...	...	430

(3) Oil Palm Development :

Because of the low world prices for Palm Oil prevailing during the year, no steps were taken to start an Oil Palm Industry in the State. With Brunei's high cost of labour and marginal and not easily assessable land at Labu, the economic return from an Oil Palm Estate on a commercial basis was not considered practicable. The future for this crop, unless there is an up-turn in world prices, does not look promising, although there is little doubt that the Oil Palm will grow well.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW

The 1968 Agricultural Show was held in Brunei Town on 8th and 9th August earlier than usual so as to coincide with His Highness's first official Birthday Celebrations. It was officially opened by the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Pengiran Haji Damit bin Pengiran Sunggoh. Farmers throughout the State participated in the show. The venue of the show was at the S.M.J.A. temporary school building.

The Department of Agriculture displayed Plant Pest and Disease collections, flowering and ornamental plants and agricul-

tural produce as well as a section devoted to the work of the Veterinary Branch. Demonstrations on plant propagation were also conducted.

Prizes were given away by the Assistant Minister of Agriculture.

FARMERS ASSOCIATIONS

A further 12 Farmers Associations were established during year bringing the total to 81 with a membership of 3,981 members.

The 3rd General Meeting was held at the Dewan Madrasah, Religious Affairs Department, Brunei on 28th/29th December. The meeting was declared open by Pehin O.K. Amar Di-Raja Dato (Dr.) Awang Haji Md. Jamil. Those present included the Director of Agriculture, Agricultural Officers, "Penghulu", "Ketua Kampong" and two members from each organisation *i.e.* more than 160 members.

STAFF TRAINING

(1) Assistant Agricultural Officer, Awang Rosili bin Omar, paid a visit to Sabah to see agricultural development from 1st October to 12th October.

(2) Agricultural Assistant, Awang Kassim bin Ahmad, attended the Plant Quarantine Training Course in Australia from 7.10.68 to 13.12.68. There were 16 participants on this course, mainly Colombo Plan Scholars.

(3) Junior Agricultural Assistants, Awang Saman bin Haji Lamat, and Awang Mohd. Taib bin Jaluddin, underwent a 3-week Training Course on all aspects of Pepper Cultivation in Sarawak from 5th August.

(4) Junior Agricultural Assistant, Awang Mohamad bin Yassin, and Agricultural Field Inspector, Awang Abd. Hamid bin Hussain, underwent In-service Training at the Co-operative College of Malaya on 1st June, 1968, for a period of 9 months.

(5) Livestock Inspectors, Awang Yahaya bin Hj. Abd. Ghani and Awang Amzah bin Paya returned to the State on 7.8.68 after 9 months' In-service Training in West Malaysia and Singapore.

(6) Laboratory Assistant, Awang Ali bin Buntar returned on 1.9.68 to the State after 10 months' In-service Training in Elementary Laboratory Techniques at the Veterinary Research Institute, Ipoh.

(7) Livestock Inspectors, Pengiran Ahmad bin Pgn. Wahab, Awang Ariffin bin Abd. Rahman, and Awang Teo Boon Peng, left for West Malaysia on 1.9.68 for 9 months' In-service Training.

(8) Mechanic Grade I, Abd. Hamid bin Mohamad, and Mechanic Grade II, Awang Jubir bin Johari, attended a 10-day course on Massey Ferguson Tractors in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah from 25th March.

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Agriculture is the branch of Government to help the Rural Community in such fields as Crop Husbandry, Drainage and Irrigation, Rural Extension, Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Development Schemes in the State. The Director of Agriculture is the head of the Department, the staff is made up of the following : —

		<i>Contract Local</i>
(1)	Director of Agriculture	(1) one
(2)	Deputy Director of Agriculture	(1) one (vacant)
(3)	Principal School of Agriculture	(1) one (vacant)
(4)	Soil Scientist/Chemist	(1) one (vacant)
(5)	Plant Pathologist	(1) one (vacant)
(6)	Research Officer	(1) one (vacant)
(7)	Agronomist	(1) one (vacant)
(8)	Drainage & Irrigation Officer	(1) one (vacant)
(9)	Agricultural Officer	(2) two (vacant)
(10)	Veterinary Officer	(1) one
(11)	Rubber Development Officer	(1) one (vacant)
(12)	Entomologist	(1) one (vacant)
(13)	Assistant Agricultural Officer	(8) one seven

		<i>Contract</i>	<i>Local</i>
(14)	Chief Technical Supervisor	(1)	one
(15)	Senior Laboratory Technician	(1)	one (vacant)
(16)	Senior Agricultural Assistant	(9)	three (6 vacancies)
(17)	Senior Veterinary Assistant	(4)	two (2 vacancies)
(18)	Senior Technical Assistant	(1)	one
(19)	Senior Technical Supervisor	(1)	(1 vacant)
(20)	Agricultural Assistant	(4)	four
(21)	Veterinary Assistant	(6)	five (1 vacant)
(22)	Horticultural Assistant	(1)	one
(23)	Laboratory Assistant	(1)	one
(24)	Junior Agricultural Assistant	(18)	fourteen (4 vacancies)
(25)	Rubber Inspector	(10)	eight (2 vacancies)
(26)	Livestock Inspector	(16)	eight (8 vacancies)
(27)	Mechanic Special Grade	(1)	one
(28)	Agricultural Field Inspector	(18)	six (12 vacancies)
(29)	Drainage & Irrigation Inspector	(4)	two (2 vacancies)
(30)	Plant Inspector	(2)	(2 vacancies)
(31)	Probationer	(1)	(1 vacant)
(32)	Mechanic Grade I	(1)	one
(33)	Mechanic Grade II	(1)	one
(34)	Driver Grade I	(6)	six
(35)	Outboard Driver Grade II	(4)	two (2 vacancies)
(36)	Mandor	(3)	three
(37)	Administrative Assistant	(1)	one
(38)	Clerk Grade "B" Superscale I	(1)	one
(39)	Home Demonstrator	(2)	(2 vacancies)
(40)	Clerk Grade "B"	(9)	seven (2 vacancies)
(41)	Clerk Grade "A"	(1)	one
(42)	Stenographer	(1)	(1 vacant)
(43)	Translator	(1)	(1 vacant)
(44)	Storekeeper	(2)	one (1 vacant)
(45)	Peon	(5)	three (2 vacancies)

VISITORS

- (1) The late Mr. W.S. Speer, F.A.O. Land Use Specialist, arrived in Brunei on 21st January, 1968 and was attached, on behalf of the Brunei Government, as a Liaison Officer during the Land Capability Survey being undertaken by Hunting Technical Services Limited. He left the State in November 1968 and it is sad to record that he died suddenly in Kansas City soon after returning there to start his retirement. His experience, advice and enthusiasm will always be remembered by those who worked closely with him in the Department of Agriculture, Brunei.
 - (2) Dr. D. B. Reddy, the Regional Plant Protection Specialist for S. E. Asia and the Far East, with Headquarters in Bangkok, visited Brunei on 6th and 7th March, 1968.
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APPENDIX "A"

RAINFALL IN INCHES OF THE VARIOUS STATIONS IN BRUNEI 1968

	<i>Labi</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Birau</i>	<i>Kilanas</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Temburong</i>	<i>Tutong</i>
January	...	5.87	8.85	8.65	14.19	11.95	8.87
February	...	4.20	3.20	.79	2.65	7.36	2.72
March	...	6.42	4.45	3.19	5.33	11.77	2.54
April	...	5.49	6.40	6.00	5.46	12.40	3.37
May	...	9.20	9.05	8.87	8.79	3.65	17.44
June	...	6.05	11.90	6.35	7.81	3.04	8.28
July	...	7.74	10.10	11.23	13.04	15.18	8.61
August	...	8.85	6.40	4.28	6.79	4.57	10.27
September	...	8.35	15.07	8.94	9.31	11.00	9.60
October	...	11.85	11.65	16.47	10.96	21.73	16.99
November	...	5.01	6.55	4.41	8.37	10.10	3.99
December	...	10.26	7.55	14.31	10.07	18.30	9.64
Total	...	89.29	101.17	93.49	102.77	131.05	102.32
Average		7.44	8.43	7.79	8.56	10.92	8.53

ANNUAL TOTAL RAINFALL IN INCHES AT ITS RAINFALL STATIONS,
BRUNEI 1962-1968

Station	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Kuala Belait	131.83	138.82	101.72	168.43	122.54	100.81	89.29
Birau	101.81	114.33	97.43	114.62	117.45	96.89	101.17
Tutong	118.48	106.78	105.05	110.77	115.62	120.47	102.32
Brunei Town	134.98	107.78	101.23	133.22	124.35	124.43	102.77
Kilanas	155.93	124.60	93.81	140.10	119.07	117.03	93.49
Temburong	141.91	162.28	147.34	163.52	135.12	109.23	131.05

APPENDIX "B"

THE ESTIMATED TOTAL YIELD IN GANTANGS (AND IN LONG TONS) OF WET AND DRY
IN THE STATE FOR THE 1967-1968 SEASON

District	Wet (Lowland)			Dry (Upland)			Total		
	Acre	Gantang	Tons	Acre	Gantang	Tons	Acre	Gantang	Tons
Brunei/Muara	1,523.50	505,725.00	1,204.10	849.25	213,312.50	505.50	2,381.75	708,037.50	1,709.60
Tutong	2,401.00	720,300.00	1,715.00	1,521.00	304,200.00	724.52	3,922.00	1,024,500.00	2,439.52
Belait	901.25	243,337.50	579.37	268.00	53,600.00	127.62	1,169.25	296,637.50	706.99
Temburong	495.00	148,500.00	353.57	632.00	94,800.00	225.71	1,127.00	243,300.00	579.28
Total:	5,329.75	1,617,862.50	3,852.04	3,270.25	664,912.50	1,583.35	8,600.00	2,272,775.00	5,435.39
1966-1967	2,885.00	754,071.00	1,795.41	1,716.00	252,230.00	600.54	4,601.00	1,006,301.00	2,395.95
	+2,444.75	+863,791.50	+2,056.63	+1,554.25	+412,682.50	+982.81	+3,999.00	+1,266,474.00	+3,039.44

Estimated Average yield for Lowland Rice — 303.5 gantangs/acre.
Estimated Average yield for Upland Rice — 203.2 gantangs/acre.

1 gantang padi = 5-1/33 lbs.

APPENDIX "C"

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION
OF FOOD CROPS AND RUBBER 1967-1968

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Production</i>
Rice (padi)	8,600	5,435.39 tons
Sago	1,662	17,138.50 piculs
Coconut	813	546,060 nuts
Pepper	56.25	8.24 tons
Rubber	27,492	134.11 tons
		(51.496 tons estate
		82.615 tons small holdings)

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF FOOD CROPS AND RUBBER IN BRUNEI

<i>Item</i>	<i>Import</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Ton	\$
Rice (Padi)	5.62 tons	1,468
Rice (Clean)	10,850.45 tons	7,751,495
Coconuts	17,993 nuts	16,332
Coconut Oil	451.91 tons	574,932
Fresh Fruits	1,077.02 tons	1,012,994
Dried Fruits	141.30	208,431
Fresh Vegetables	1,385.43 tons	840,181
Roots and Tubers	90.01 tons	16,659
Preserved Vegetables	139.06 tons	184,591

<i>Item</i>	<i>Export</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Rubber	170.63 tons	176,815

APPENDIX "D"

MATERIALS SUPPLIED TO RUBBER PLANTERS, 1968

<i>District</i>	<i>Tree-killer 2-4-5-T</i>	<i>Weed-killers</i>			<i>Fungicides</i>		
		<i>Dowpon, Sodium Chlorate, Shell Amine 80, Shell Gramevin</i>	<i>Fycomac "90"</i>	<i>(20 fl. oz bottle)</i>	<i>Colonial Stumps</i>	<i>Fycomac "90"</i>	<i>(20 fl. oz bottle)</i>
Brunei/Muara	11 gallons	8 lbs	1,019 lbs	1 bottle	35 lbs	3 bottles	800
Tutong			38 lbs				
Kuala Belait							7600
Temburong	5 gallons						
Total	16 gallons	8 lbs	1,057 lbs	1 bottle	35 lbs	3 bottles	8400

APPENDIX "E"

	<i>No. of Chains Drainage</i>	<i>No. of Chains Irrigation</i>		<i>Intake Control</i>		<i>\$</i>	<i>¢</i>
		<i>\$</i>	<i>¢</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>¢</i>		
<i>Brunei & Muara District :</i>							
Kg. Tg. Nangka	266	3,009.00		232		2,514.00	
Drain No. 5	70	504.00					
Kg. Lumapas	193	2,990.00		14		224.00	
Kg. Kulapis	47	904.00					
Sg. Mulaut	144	2,100.00					
Main Drain	150	3,555.00					
Kg. Jangsaak & Kilanas	312	3,423.00					
Kg. Tilong	82	1,220.00					
Kg. Bebatuk				22		396.00	
Paya Pasai	167½	2,105.00		99		1,464.00	
Kg. Katimahar	120	1,920.00					
Tg. Bunut & Kilanas	95	775.00		225		2,430.00	
Tanah Jambu & Salambigar	299	3,333.00					
Paya Salayun	70	700.00					
Kg. Wasan				79		858.00	
Kg. Sengkurong	112½	1,012.50					
Sg. Tampoi	52½	1,215.90					
Sg. Perluhong	72	792.00					
Kg. Mentiri				58		928.00	
Kg. Mulaut	84	1,008.00					
Bertumpu	120	1,920.00					
Kg. Junjongan	211	3,798.00					
<i>Tutong District :</i>							
Kg. Senaut	60	840.00					
Bukit Panggal	30	480.00					
Kg. Batu	50	900.00					
Kg. Luagan Dudok				87		1,563.81	one 1,755.00
<i>Temburong District:</i>							
Kg. Menangah	100	1,200.00					
<i>Belait District :</i>							
Sengkuang	60	600.00		60		1,080.00	
Gatas	52½	890.50		27½		275.00	
Kanapol	62	710.00					
<i>Agricultural Stations :</i>							
Lumapas	15	270.00					
Pengkalan Batu	29	435.00					
Luahan	53½	582.00					
Sungai Liang	131½	2,407.50					
GRAND TOTAL :							
	3,411	45,599.40		903½		11,732.81	1,755.00

APPENDIX "F"

APPROX. NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI, 1968

<i>District</i>		<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Brunei/Muara	...	11,154	808	309	2,341
Belait	...	231	416	328	4,072
Tutong	...	4,028	924	355	2,690
Temburong	...	296	89	74	433
Total	...	15,709	2,237	1,066	9,536

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DOMESTIC BIRDS IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI, 1968

<i>District</i>		<i>Fowls</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Geese</i>
Brunei/Muara	...	156,911	4,020	200
Belait	...	233,685	14,770	450
Tutong	...	51,226	585	35
Temburong	...	6,437	187	65
Total	...	448,259	19,562	750

APPENDIX "G"

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO BRUNEI IN 1968

District	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry (chicks)</i>	<i>Ducklings</i>	<i>Geeslings</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Birds (Pets)</i>
Brunei/Muara	1,879	255	258	4,116	156,911	4,020	200	4	94
Kuala Belait	354	26	4	3,260	157,680	10,750	—	—	—
Total	...	2,233	281	262	7,376	315,591	14,770	100	94
1967	...	1,810	176	196	7,828	303,035	39,621	650	—

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI, 1968

District	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Brunei/Muara	...	2,100	261	4,460
Belait	...	365	27	1,515
Tutong	...	57	2	10
Temburong	...	17	7	62
Total	...	2,539	297	6,047
1967	...	1,500	220	8,000

APPENDIX "H"

NUMBER OF FOWLS INOCULATED AND VACCINATED IN 1968

<i>District</i>	<i>Inoculated Ranikhet</i>	<i>Vaccinated Fowls Pox</i>	<i>F. Strain</i>
Brunei/Muara	... 61,681	5,040	135,775
Belait	... 58,622	41,055	28,058
Tutong	... 35,150	—	3,500
Temburong	... 4,463	—	—
Total	... 159,916	46,095	167,333
1967	... 145,383	15,350	33,659

NUMBER OF UNITS OF POULTRY SUBSIDISED TO FARMERS IN 1968

50 CHICKS PER UNIT AND 4 MONTHS' FEED

Brunei/Muara	...	...	31 units
Tutong	...	...	89 units
Temburong	...	...	58 units
Belait	...	...	252 units
Total	...	...	430 units

APPENDIX "I"

a) *Cattle and Buffaloes*

Worm infestation	...	...	...	460
Mastitis	...	...	...	53
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	11
Tympanitis	...	...	...	8
Milk Fever	...	...	...	36
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	102
Wounds	...	...	...	77
Other infections	...	...	...	254
				1,001

b) *Goats*

Worm infestation	...	...	...	183
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	47
Mange	...	...	...	19
Wounds	...	...	...	66
Other infections	...	...	...	84
				<hr/> 399

c) *Poultry*

White Diarrhoea	...	...	...	7,840
Coccidiosis	...	...	...	16,102
Worms	...	...	...	11,260
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	1,956
Coryza	...	...	...	10,174
Favus	...	...	...	812
Other infections	...	...	...	5,322
				<hr/> 53,466

d) *Pigs*

Worms	...	...	...	1,056
Mastitis	...	...	...	91
Piglet Diarrhoea	...	...	...	347
Pneumonia	...	...	...	118
Mange	...	...	...	38
Other infections	...	...	...	349
				<hr/> 1,999

e) *Dogs*

Heart worm	...	...	...	12
Leptospira	...	...	...	7
Distemper	...	...	...	39
Mange	...	...	...	86
				<hr/> 144

(c) FOREST DEPARTMENT

THE FORESTS

Ecological Classification :

The forests of Brunei covering 1,678 square miles, or 75% of the total area of the State may be ecologically classified under the following five types :—

- (1) *Mangrove Forests*, found at sea level and characteristically inundated at high tides.
- (2) *Heath Forests*, found on riverine sand-banks usually below 100 feet above sea level but occasionally also as high altitude and sand-stone ridges in Ulu Temburong.
- (3) *Fresh Water Swamp Forests*, found along the lower reaches of the main rivers but separated by forests of types (1) or (2) from the sea.
- (4) *Mixed Dipterocarp Forests*, lying immediately above the peat swamp forests and extending up to about 4,200 feet above sea level where they give place to,
- (5) *Montane Forests*, which are found only in the S.E. of Ulu Temburong adjacent to the State border up to 6,000 feet above sea level.

An ecological classification of the forests by area (in square miles) by Forest Reserves and State Land Forest is given hereunder :—

TYPE		Forest Reserve	State Land	Total
(1) MANGROVE FORESTS	Selirong	9.8	—	—
	Labut (pt)	18.6	14.6	43
(2) HEATH FORESTS	Badas	.1	—	—
	Berakas	1.2	14.2	19
	Anduki	3.5	—	—
(3) PEAT SWAMP FORESTS	Labu (pt)	15.4	364.6	—
	Labi Hills (pt)	37.0	—	417
(4) MIXED DIPTEROCARP FORESTS	Ladan Hills	375	—	—
	Ladan Hills	131	465.9	1179
	Batu Apoi (pt)	154	—	—
	Peradayan	5.1	—	—
	Andulau (& Arboretum)	48.0	—	—
(5) MONTANE FOREST	Batu Apoi (pt)	20	—	—
	Total	818.7	859.3	1678 s.m.

Forest Reservation :

There was no change in the areas under Forest Reserves. During 1968, Hunting International Surveys were engaged on formulation of a Land Use policy for Brunei and until their completed report is published, consideration cannot be given to any changes in forest reserve.

A table showing details of constituted Forest Reserves is given at Appendix A.

Kampong Reserves :

No forest areas were reserved for this purpose; the legislation for which must await the approval of the revised Forest Enactment and Rules.

- (a) *External Boundaries* : Nil.
- (b) *Internal Boundaries* : All forest working areas (except mangrove) were sub-divided by internal rentises into Blocks which constituted the unit of exploitation.

Communications :

Road extensions at Sungai Liang, Lamunin and Bangar made more forest land accessible to land transport.

Rivers, however, still provide the main means for transport of logs from forest to sawmill.

Forest Policy :

There has been no change in the State forest policy which, in brief, is to ensure adequate supplies of timber for internal use of those species which enjoy a good home market whilst allowing export of small quantities of sawn timber, mostly Ramin and Medang tabac, which enjoy established markets overseas.

The export of logs is entirely prohibited.

The policy of exploiting larger areas of Forest Reserve in relation to State Land forest is under consideration.

Management :

As a result of the recommendations by the Silviculturist to the Conservator of Forests, approval was given, and implementation thereof was put in hand, for the formation of a Silvicultural Section within the Department in order to ensure :—

- (a) Proper supervision of the exploitation of forest areas in accordance with the Special Conditions added to all permits and licences (See Annual Report for 1967 p. 81).
- (b) Proper supervision of Silvicultural work in Forest Reserves which is undertaken to ensure the successful establishment of a richer crop for the ensuing rotation (this consists mainly of poisoning all relics of exploitation down to 6" diameter with Sodium Arsenite).

In effect, the result of this re-organization within the department is to relieve certain officers appointed to the Silvicultural Section of all other administration work, thereby making them specifically responsible for seeing that all work within the forests is being carried out in accordance with relevant instructions.

Protection :

A total of \$5,431.00 was collected in Compounding Fees, and Compensation during the year. For details see Appendix B.

Exploitation :

There were no significant changes in areas held under permit and licence during the year, details of which are given in Appendices C and D.

Natural Regeneration :

On the recommendation of the Silviculturist, poison girdling of the relics of forest exploitation was resumed in Andulau Forest Reserve. A total of 463.25 acres of Compartments 2, 6 and 16 Andulau Forest Reserve were treated at a cost of \$17.83 per acre.

Unfortunately treatment had to be suspended before the end of the year due to lack of stock of Sodium Arsenite throughout Malaysia. New stocks are not expected to reach Brunei until June, 1969.

PRODUCTION

Logs and Minor Forest Produce :

Details of out-turn of all forest products on which royalty was collected is given in Appendix E.

As compared with 1967 Log Production was up by 10%, whilst mangrove poles, used mainly for piling, showed an increase of 75%. Log production figures at sawmills are given at Appendix F.

Sawn Timber — Local Production :

There was a total of 29 licenced sawmills in Brunei of which 4 did not operate during the year. The total log input was 46,858 tons of 50 cubic feet and the out-turn of sawn timber 24,791.1 tons of 50 cubic feet representing an average recovery of 54.2%. Full details are given in Appendix G.

The relatively large number of sawmills in relation to the small quantity of logs sawn is due to the general practice of allowing each permit or licence holder to erect a sawmill for his own requirements.

Imports :

Timber sawn from grading rejects of the export log market from Sarawak to Japan arrived steadily throughout the year at Kuala Belait from Miri. Total imports were 3,842 tons (4,073). See Appendix H.

Exports :

As the only timbers sawn for export out of Borneo were Medang Tabac and Ramin which are normally almost defect-free, no grading of timber was required. The total quantity of sawn timber exported was 3,558 tons (978). Details of species and countries of destination are given in Appendix I.

Local Consumption :

Details of local consumption of sawn timber by species are given in Appendix J.

Prices :

There was little alteration in the prices of timber within the State for 1967.

Prices per ton (50 cubic feet) in Brunei dollars for leading timbers is given in Appendix K.

FINANCE

Revenue :

Forest Revenue for 1968 amounted to \$380,337 (\$321,151). Details by District are given at Appendix L.

Expenditure :

Recurrent expenditure was \$345,752 and Development expenditure \$44,427. A financial statement is given in at Appendix M.

SILVICULTURE

Species Trials :

The objectives of these trials are to investigate the suitability of the forest species under trial for producing forest products under various prevailing local site conditions. Species may be under trial either because of its rapidity of growth for wood products or its high timber value with the ultimate objective of rejecting it, or selecting it for extensive plantations on the proven site, thereby increasing the productivity of that site. The site in question may vary between undisturbed virgin forest capable of producing an economically valuable crop and degraded soils carrying little natural vegetation at all. In either case the successful establishment of the species under trial will be expected to produce either social or economic benefits to the community. Normally included under species trials are all forms of enrichment plantations.

Species trials are normally carried out with both exotic and indigenous trees.

Results :

After trials extending over 7 years, the following broad assessment of results can be made :

EXOTIC SPECIES

Site :

- (1) *Mixed Dipterocarp Hill Scrub Land previously under Shifting Cultivation.*

Only *Pinus caribaea* (var. *hondurensis*) has proved itself capable of forming plantations on these sites without assistance from artificial fertilizers.

These plantations have been eminently successful. As a direct result of these trials steps have been taken to initiate Taungya plantations using this species early in 1969, as soon as the hill padi crop has been removed.

- (2) *Mixed Dipterocarp Hill Forest recently felled or burnt over.*

A very promising series of trials were started on both these site types during the year, one in Ladan Hills Forest Reserve, and one near Berakas Forest Reserve.

- (3) *Mixed Dipterocarp Swamp and Peat Swamp Forest.*

Trials made so far have proved negative.

INDIGENOUS SPECIES

An enrichment plantation of 1,642 trees of *Dryobalanops beccarii* (Kapur bukit) made in 1967 on land previously cultivated and now covered with secondary forest is showing extremely good promise with an average early height growth of $1\frac{1}{2}'$ per year (un-aided). The ultimate success of this trial may be very significant for the future establishment of a similar plantations of this valuable tree over large areas of the State under forest of this nature.

A small enrichment plantation of 38 trees of this species in Forest Reserve has also proved successful.

Small trial plantations of *Agathis alba* (Tolong) on various sites have proved disappointing initially.

PROGRAMME, 1968

Exotics :

A radical change in the nature of the trials of exotic species took place early in 1968 when about 10 acres of Ladan Hills Forest Reserve, from which all utilizable trees had just been removed was cleared of all relics and planted with different exotic species. In this way these trees are tested on a rich forest soil as opposed either to the sandy podsols of Tutong or degraded forest soils previously under shifting cultivation as had been the general practice for species trials in the past. Trials with exotics on these degraded soils had, with the exception of two species of tropical pines, invariably led to seriously impeded growth or to failure.

Throughout the year small replications of trials of exotic species available were carried out on sites of varying characteristics throughout the State. Careful records of site, history, soil, exposure and overhead cover of each such plantation were initiated and 6 monthly measurements of early height growth were taken — a very important factor in assessment of species trials. Before trials of new exotics were carried out, careful consideration was given to requirements of the species under trial from world-wide records compiled at the Commonwealth Forestry Institute. In many cases trials were confined on each selected site to 64 trees planted 8' x 8'.

Records of plantations of previous years were as far as possible similarly compiled.

Fertilizer trials were also carried out on plantations established on soils patently deficient in mineral salts, and full records kept of response.

In several instances exotics planted during previous years on unsuitable sites were lifted, stumped, and re-tubed in the Nursery subsequently to be planted on more favourable sites.

At the same time note was taken of the relatively successful establishment of plantations of *Pinus caribaea* (*var. hondurensis*) over the last 6 years from different provenances. Three sample plots of 400 trees each were laid out in established plantations to record details of volume increment and early height growth for trees under 3" diameter at breast height (4' 3"). For purposes of comparisons the scheme of lay-out and methods of recording measurements closely followed the standardized practice for similar plots established in Malaya. Measurements are taken half-yearly of all trees within the sample plots of 3" and over in diameter at breast height from which calculations of mean and current annual (volume) increments can be made.

A similar plot was laid out for *Pinus kesiya* (Syn. *Pinus insularis* Endl.).

Indigenous Species :

Unfortunately 1968 was an extremely poor seed year for Dipterocarps : only seed collections of *Anisoptera grossivenia* (Benchaloi) were made for Nursery stock.

Nursery Stocks :

A list of seedlings in stock in the Nursery at the end of the year is given in Appendix N.

Acquisition of Seed :

Lists of seeds received and despatched is given in Appendix O showing quantities, sources and destinations.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Education :

Two Brunei students continued their scholarship courses in Forestry, one completing his third and the other the second year of the four-year course.

One of the two Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests completed the second year of their four-year training course in Forestry at the University of the Philippines. The other abandoned his studies of Forestry and re-applied to the Scholarship Grants Committee to change his course to Economics.

Both of the Forest Guards who attended the School of the Forest Research Institute, Kepong, Malaya passed their leaving examinations.

Research :

A research linear sample plot has been established in 'Alan Bunga' forest close to the B.S.P. Co.'s Badas railway line in order to study recruitment and behaviour of young Alan in an area of Alan peat swamp forest which was defoliated and killed by an unidentified insect some eight years ago. Dr. J. A. R. Anderson, Chief Research Officer of Sarawak is giving direct co-operation in this study since defoliation occurred over large areas of similar forest on Sungai Baram (Sarawak).

It was found necessary to re-name many of the trees in the Arboretum, partly due to changes in nomenclature and partly due to previous errors. Advantage is to be taken of the kind offer of Dr. Anderson to make botanical identifications of trees in the Arboretum from such material as is forwarded to him.

NOMENCLATURE

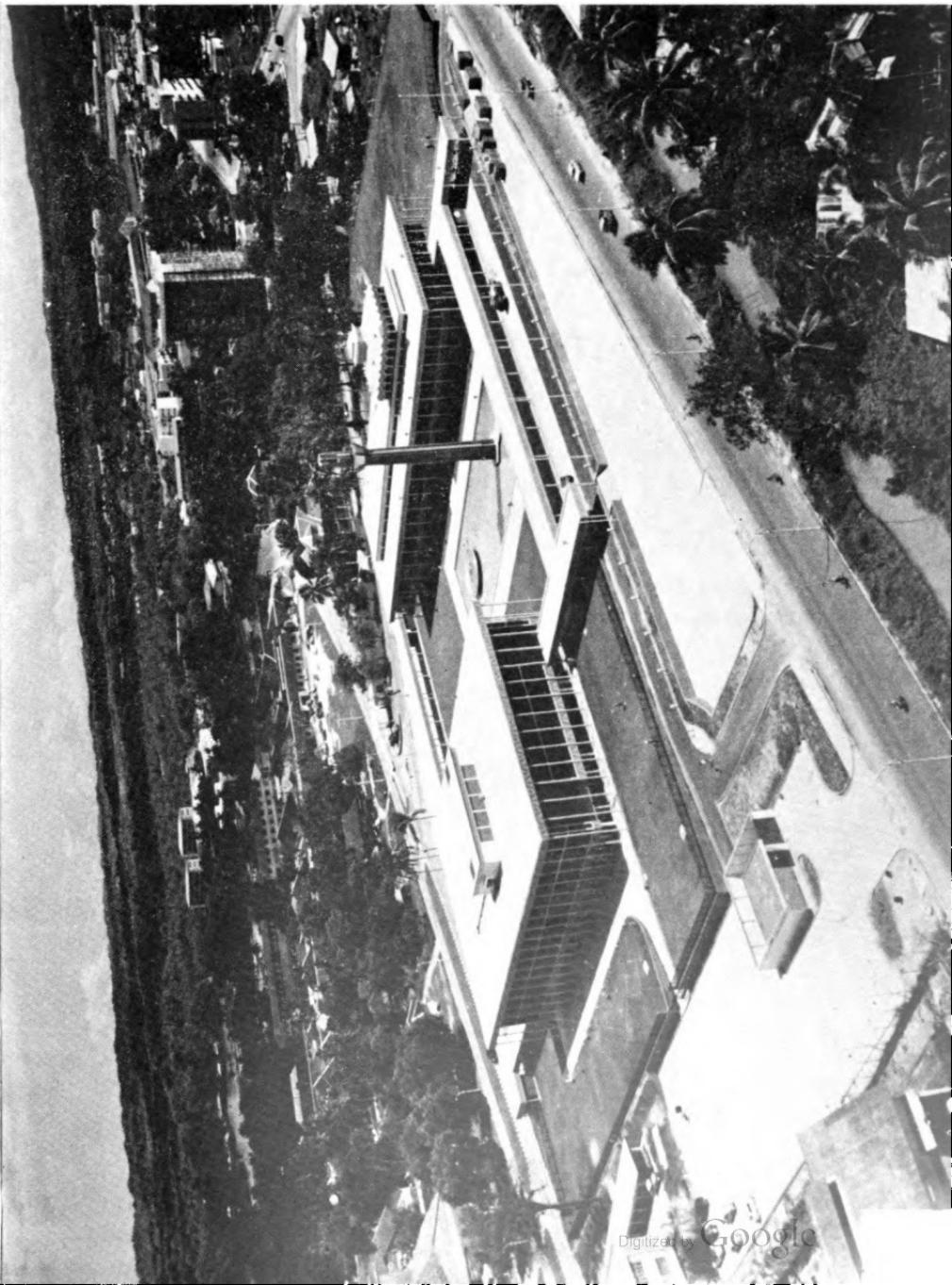
Names of Vernacular Species :

Since many State Forest Officers and Field Staff have undergone forestry training in Malaya, over a period of time both Brunei and Malayan names have commonly become applied to the same timber or tree.

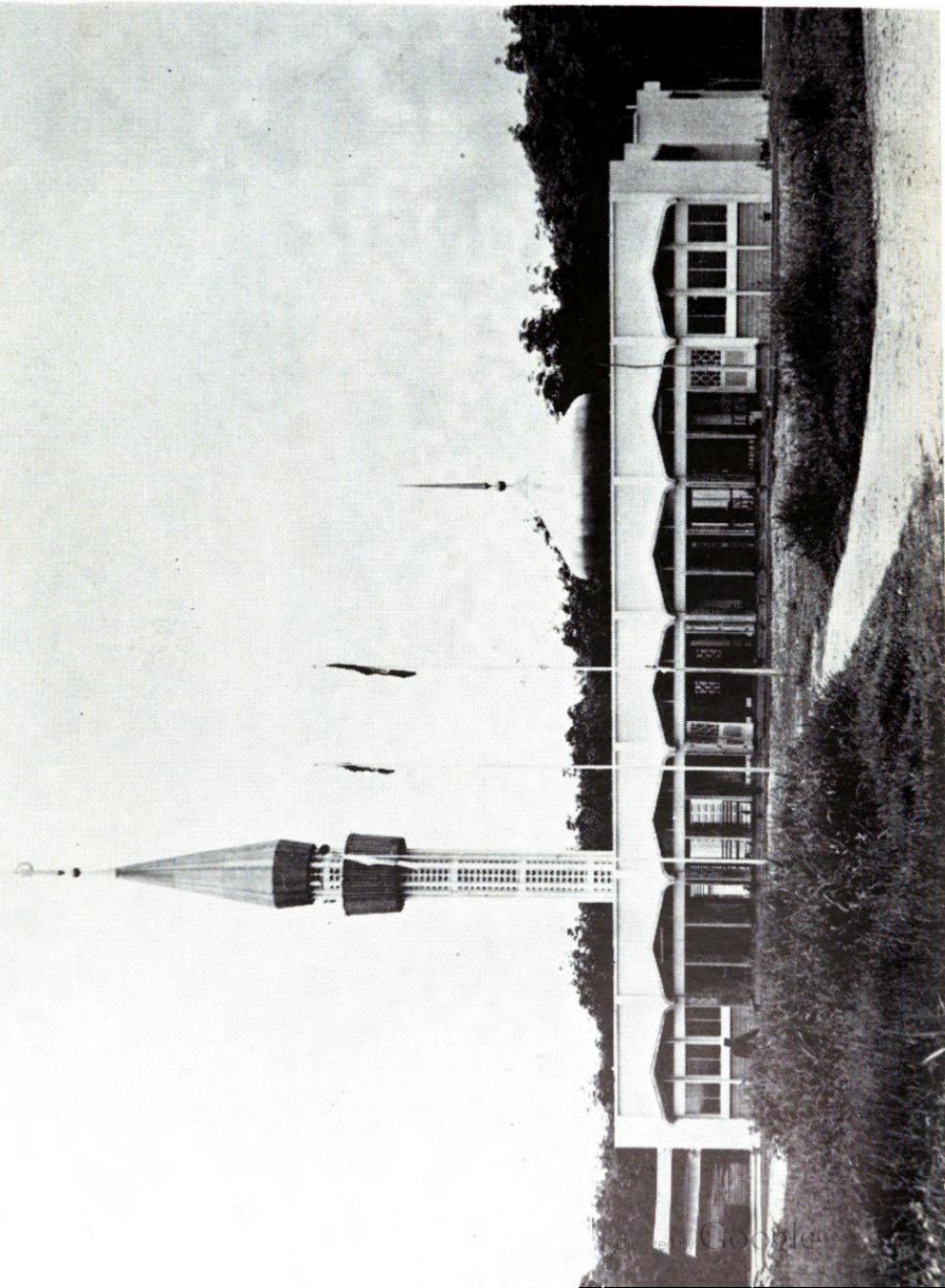
In order, therefore, to standardize these vernacular names for purposes of Forest Department usage, on and after 1st January, 1969, the following list was prepared:—

<i>Former Names</i>	<i>Selected Names</i>
1. Belian	Belian Batu
2. Bindang/Damar minyak	Tolong
3. Bitis	Nyatoh batu
4. Damar laut merah	Meranti laut puteh
5. Kelat	Ubah
6. Kapur bukit	Kapur2 bukit
7. Medang jongkong	Medang tabac

Aerial view of new Legislative Council Building (left) and the State Assembly Hall (right).



*Utama Mohd. Salleh
Mosque, Bangar,
Temburong opened
in June, 1968.*



8.	Meranti rambai daun	Meranti sudu
9.	Mersawa	Benchaloi
10.	Selangan merah	Damar laut merah
11.	Seringawan	Alan
13.	Teruntum	Keruntum

Reasons :

1. To distinguish Belian batu from other Species of Belian, as Malagangai.
2. Selected name for *Agathis alba* (Brunei Kauri for exports).
3. To drop the Malayan names.
4. To avoid confusion between Damar Laut merah (*Shorea kunstleri*) a heavy hardwood and Meranti Laut puteh (*Shorea rubella*) a light hardwood.
5. To drop the Malayan name.
6. To recognize the existence of more than one species of Kapur bukit.
7. Selected name to be Medang tabac.
8. Meranti rambai daun (*Shorea acuminata*) is not found in Brunei. Meranti sudu is *Shorea quadrinervis*.
9. Benchaloi is a Brunei name for the only common Species of Mersawa of Brunei.
10. To avoid confusion with the well-known timber called Selangan merah (*Hopea ferruginea*) in Sabah, this tree is given the name of Damar Laut merah (*Shorea kunstleri*).
11. This tree (*Shorea albida*) called Seringawan only in Brunei, is widely known throughout the timber trade as Alan, its Sarawak name.
12. To drop the Malayan name.

ADMINISTRATION

Conservators :

Mr. C. G. Merton was head of the Department until October when he left on leave prior to retirement. Mr. I. P. Tamworth,

who had arrived in Brunei on appointment as Silviculturist on 29th June, 1968, acted as Conservator of Forests for the remainder of the year.

The Staff as at 31st December, 1968 was as follows :—

<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Approved Establishment</i>		<i>Staff Appointed</i>	
	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>
Conservator of Forests	1	1	1	1
Silviculturist	1	1	1	0
District Forest Officer	1	1	1	1
Sub-Assistant Conservators	2	2	2	2
Forest Rangers Grade I	2	2	2	2
Forest Rangers Grade II	3	2	3	2
Foresters	10	10	10	10
Forest Guards	24	24	24	24
Forest Labourers	19	19	19	19
Chief Clerk	1	1	1	1
Clerk Grade 'B'	3	3	3	3
Clerk Grade 'A'	3	3	3	3
Draughtsman	1	1	1	1
Translator	1	1	1	1
Driver/Mechanic	1	1	1	1
Vehicle Driver	1	1	1	1
Outboard Drivers	2	2	2	2
Peons	2	2	2	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>76</i>

Buildings :

No new buildings were completed for the Department during 1968 and there was no change in office accommodation.

APPENDIX A

AREAS IN ACRES OF CONSTITUTED AND PROPOSED FOREST RESERVES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

District	Constituted Reserve	Area in Acres on 1.1.68	Area in Acres on 31.12.68	Number of Notification
Belait	236,000	38/1950
Belait	2,264	114/1948
Belait	65	133/1948
Belait	56	71/1948
Belait/Tutong	30,690	64/1940
Belait/Tutong	—	—
Tutong	84,000	84,000
Brunei	860	860
Temburong	111,500	111,500
Temburong	6,175	6,175
Temburong	22,200	22,200
Temburong	2,650	2,650
TOTAL		496,460	496,460	

APPENDIX B

FOREST OFFENCES

<i>District</i>	<i>Section/Rule</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Compounding Fees</i>	<i>Compensation</i>
Belait ...	4(2)	1	\$ 5.00	—
	5(2)	1	—	\$4,696.00
Tutong ...	5(2)	1	—	345.00
Brunei ...	4(2)	11	55.00	—
	5(2)	2	—	330.00
<i>TOTAL</i>		16	\$60.00	65,371.00

APPENDIX C

ACREAGE UNDER PERMIT

<i>FOREST RESERVE</i>	<i>As on 1.1.1968</i>	<i>Cancelled 1968</i>	<i>Issued 1968</i>	<i>As on 31.12.68</i>
TIMBER				
Peradayan Forest Reserve	1,777	—	—	1,777
Ladan Hills Forest Reserve	8,185	312	368	8,241
Labu Forest Reserve	160	160	160	160
Labi Hills Forest Reserve	4,682	—	—	4,682
Andulau Forest Reserve	1,268	—	—	1,268
<i>TOTAL</i>		16,072	472	528
				16,128
FIREWOOD, POLES ETC.				
Labu Forest Reserve	3,743	—	—	3,743
Selirong Forest Reserve	1,968	—	—	1,968
<i>TOTAL</i>		5,711	—	5,711

APPENDIX D

ACREAGE UNDER LICENCES

DISTRICT	As on 1.1.1968	Cancelled 1968	Issued 1968	As on 31.12.68
TIMBER				
Temburong	23,079	—	—	23,079
Brunei	440	—	—	440
Tutong	56,472	1,000	—	55,472
Belait	78,301	—	—	78,301
TOTAL	158,292	1,000	—	157,292
FIREWOOD, POLES ETC.				
Temburong	—	—	372	372
Brunei	50	—	—	50
Tutong	1,060	—	—	1,060
TOTAL	1,110	—	372	1,482

APPENDIX E

(a) OUTTURN IN CUBIC FEET OF TIMBER AND FUEL DURING 1968

FORESTS	Heavy Hardwood	Other Timber Round	Total Timber Round	Mangrove	Poles (Nos.)	Firewood	Charcoal (Piculs)
	Round				Other	Mangrove	Other
Forest Reserves	36440	441422	477862	30790	—	39030	—
Other Forests	118719	180565	1919284	—	44962	15328	2268
TOTAL	155159	2241987	2391746	30790	44962	54358	2268

* Includes 600 cu. ft. or the equivalent of 457 cu. ft. hand sawn.

(b) OUTTURN OF MINOR PRODUCE DURING 1968

FORESTS	Getah Jelutong (Piculs)	Royalty	Rattans (Piculs)	Royalty

Forest Reserves	559.95	4,637.67
Other Forests	819.90	9,998.84
TOTAL	1378.85	14,636.51
				597.08
				301.26

TOTAL	1378.85	14,636.51	597.08	301.26
				<i>Total</i>
				31.3
				74.6
				00.2
				05.2
				11.3
				79.8
				01.3
				82.0
				63.1
				74.4

<i>Log In put tons</i>	<i>Sawn Out turn tons</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
<i>50 cu. ft.</i>	<i>50 cu. ft.</i>		
—	—	—	Closed for 1968.
2,663	1,197	44%	
1,063	691	65%	*42" Bandsaw.
—	—	—	*60" Circular. Closed for '68.
602	344	57%	Closed for 1968.
630	387	61%	Closed for engine repairs.
125	75	60%	
892	509	57%	Operated Sept. '67 to July '68.
1,645	930	56%	Moved from Tutong to Serambangun.
2,871	1,223	42%	
955	449	47%	
2,361	1,453	61%	
1,193	829	69%	
1,557	776	49%	*60" Circular + log carriage.
1,196	129	60%	
2,598	1,922	73%	*45" Bandsaws.
118	79	66%	Operated July '67 to April '68.
1,593	865	54%	*72" Circular.
—	—	—	Closed for 1968.
1,353	718	53%	
299	150	50%	Only operated Sept. to Dec.
4,565	2,022	44%	
1,605	718	44%	
3,376	1,545	45%	
1,077	474	44%	*60" Circular.
4,708	2,509	53%	
2,960	1,328	44%	Leased.
4,853	2,869	59%	
46,858	24,791	54%	

APPENDIX H

**SUMMARY OF IMPORTS OF SAWN TIMBER BY SPECIES AND COUNTRY
OF ORIGIN, 1968**
(IN TONS OF 50 CU. FEET)

<i>SPECIES</i>									<i>Sarawak</i>
Alan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,234.9
Kapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589.5
Meranti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464.6
Keruing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272.5
Belan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167.5
Selangan batu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.4
Ramin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.2
Other species	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2
<i>OTHER</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,842.8

Declared value \$384,054.25

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS OF SAWN TIMBER BY SPECIES AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, 1968
 (IN TONS OF 50 CU. FEET)

SPECIES	Sarawak	Sabah	Australia	United Kingdom	Germany	Norway	Holland	Total
Alan	6.0	—	—	—	6.0
Kapur	18.7	—	—	—	18.7
Beranti	2,175.7	—	—	—	2,175.7
Keruing	34.5	—	—	—	34.5
Ramin	211.4	—	39.6	498.0	345.6
Medang Tabac	22.0	33.0	112.6	—	—
TOTAL	...	2,468.3	33.0	152.2	498.0	345.6	10.0	51.1
								3,558.2

Declared value \$224,792.37.

Charcoal

1,062 piculs of Charcoal were exported to Sarawak (1054) and to North Borneo (12).

(1 picul = 133 lbs.)

Declared value \$9,555.00.

Jelutong

1,379 piculs of Jelutong were exported to Singapore.

Declared value \$137,464.00.

1,379 piculs of Jelutong were exported
Declared value \$137,464.00.

APPENDIX K.

LOCAL TIMBER PRICES

DESCRIPTION AND SIZES	LOCAL TIMBER PRICES					(5) <i>Medang tabav</i>
	(1) <i>Selangan</i> <i>Batu Resak</i>	(2) <i>Kapur</i> <i>Bukit</i>	(2) <i>Kapur</i> <i>Paya</i>	(3) <i>Keruing</i>	(4) <i>Meranti</i>	
1. Berotices 2" x 3"	B\$350	B\$220	B\$175	B\$160
2. Scantling 2" x 3" up to 4" x 4"	350	220	175	160
3. Scantling 2" x 5" over to 54" square inches cross section inclusive but under 9" width	350	220	175	160
4. Boards $\frac{1}{4}$ " up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and 4" to 8" wide inclusive	380	240	190	185
5. Boards under $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and 4" to 8" wide inclusive	350	220	175	190	185	165
6. Boards and planks 1" up to 6" thick and 9" to 12" wide inclusive	350	220	175	160
7. Boards under 1" thick and 9" to 12" wide inclusive	380	240	190	175
8. Baulks for resawing	—	—	200
9. Logs for sawing	105	70	65

U S E S

- Heavy structural work, bridges and wharfing timber (specially for fenders and in contact with sea).
- General building timber (window and door frames) flooring, house posts.
 - A very good building timber under cover, but can not be painted (as oil may subsequently exude from the surface). A very hard wearing timber but not durable, unless treated, in contact with ground. Absorbs preservatives easily.
 - Light constructional timber for housing, doors, panelling, boarding. Temporary buildings, cheap furniture and fixtures, coffins. (Also Alam).
 - Light constructional work, journey, mouldings and furniture: exported.

APPENDIX L

STATEMENT OF REVENUE IN DOLLARS BY DISTRICT, 1968

DISTRICT	Firewood and Charcoal				Minor Forest Produce <i>Jelutong</i> Other			Compensation and Fines		Other Sources	Total
	Timber and Poles	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Brunei and Temburong	...	54,586	4,756	2,220	81	385	1,240	63,268			
Belait	...	211,029	47	9,045	7	4,701	3,417	228,779			
Tutong	...	83,878	257	3,371	7	345	432	88,290			
<i>TOTAL</i>	5,060	14,636	628	5,431	5,089	380,337		

APPENDIX M

SUMMARY STATEMENT IN DOLLARS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1968

	<i>R E V E N U E</i>	<i>E X P E N D I T U R E</i>		
(1) Timber and Poles	\$354,553 15,264 10,520	(a) RECURRENT Personal Emoluments Administration and Transport	... ... \$298,394 47,358
(2) Minor Forest Produce			
(3) Other Sources			
		<u>\$380,337</u>		<u>\$345,752</u>
<i>Balance being excess of Total Expenditure over Revenue</i>				
	...	9,842 <u>\$390,179</u>	(b) DEVELOPMENT Species Trials	... ... <u>44,427</u> <u>\$390,179</u>

APPENDIX N

The following tree seedlings were in the Nursery at Sungai Liang on 31st December, 1968 :—

<i>Agathis alba</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,174
<i>Albizia falcata</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,910
<i>Anisoptera grossivenia</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
<i>Anthocephalus cinense</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685
<i>Araucaria hunsteinii</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
<i>Callistriis intratropica</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
<i>Casuarina sumatrana</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
<i>Fagraea fragrans</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
<i>Melia dubia</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
<i>Pinus carbaea</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,54
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
<i>Pinus kesiya</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
<i>Terminalia brassii</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443
TOTAL							21,109

APPENDIX O

Seed of the following trees were received during 1968 :—

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
<i>Terminalia invorensis</i> , A. Chev.	Kenya	1 lb.
<i>Albizzia falcata</i> , Backer	Kenya	2 lbs.
<i>Albizzia falcata</i> , Backer	Costa Rica	1 lb.
<i>Anthocephalus chinense</i>	Jamaica	2 lbs.
<i>Cordrela odorata</i> , L.	Australia	30 grs.
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , Dehn	Australia	30 grs.
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , Lab	Australia	30 grs.
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> , Hill	Australia	8 ozs.
<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i> , F.V.K.	Hongkong	4 ozs.
<i>Melaleca leucodendron</i> , L.	Ceylon	7½ lbs.
<i>Melia dubia</i> , Cav	British Honduras	1 lb.
<i>Pinus caraibaea</i> , Mor	British Honduras	1 lb.
<i>Pinus caraibaea</i> , Mor	British Honduras	2 kgs.
<i>Pinus caraibaea</i> , Mor	Burma	200 ozs.
<i>Pinus insularis</i> , Endl.	Mexico	.75 kg.
<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> , Sch.	New Guinea	1 lb.
<i>Terminalia brassii</i> , Excell.	Ibadan, Nigeria	1 lb.
<i>Virola surinamensis</i>	Paramaribo, Suriname	700 grs.

(d) FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Marine Fisheries — General :

In 1947 the British Government's Fisheries Advisor, after a short visit to Brunei, estimated Brunei's total production of fish and prawns at 368 tons and stated that all fishing craft were propelled by paddles, oars or sails. Now, 21 years later, there are very few fishing vessels which are not powered by outboard engines and the catch is in the region of 2,000 tons. It seems likely, however, that further significant increases are possible only by the introduction of improved fishing methods and gear. Few of the boats now in use are really seaworthy and the mostly traditional fishing methods are better suited for the already very intensive coastal fishing than for use in the deeper waters of the open sea where bad weather can make fishing impossible for extended periods of time.

Many of the traditional fishing methods are, frequently with some modifications, still quite successfully used, while others have become uneconomical and their use has interfered with more modern fishing techniques. A good example for this type of obsolete fishing gear in the tugu net, the use of which has become illegal in Brunei waters with effect from 1st January, 1968. This trap net was once the main supplier of prawns and was, for this reason, protected against interference by other fishermen by a rule banning all other fishing within a radius of 400 fathoms from each tugu. Tugu nets were fished from a fence-like structure of stakes and by 1967 they were found widely scattered over Brunei's territorial waters in Brunei Bay, thus leaving very little space for newer and more efficient fishing techniques. Friction between the fishing communities became more and more frequent until it was finally decided not to issue any more tugu licences in 1968 and to pay all tugu fishermen compensation enabling them to switch over to new and more profitable fishing methods. As a result the restricted grounds are now much better utilized and it can be assumed that the increase in landings of prawns in 1968 is, partly at least, due to the banning of tugu nets.

Development :

Results of previous fishing surveys of Brunei's continental shelf area seemed to prove that no fish were available in commercial quantities. Encouraged by recent successful trawling in other areas of the South China Sea which appeared to indicate that previous surveys may not have used gear suitable for local conditions, it was decided to charter a small trawler from the Fisheries Department, Kota Kinabalu for 4 two-weeks periods during 1968. The results of this survey were encouraging and a detailed report was prepared and forwarded to Government.

It could be shown in the report that, even with the type of bottom-trawl available designed to catch prawns and producing mostly lower quality fish, trawling was commercially profitable in Brunei. It seems likely that adaptations of the trawl and the use of different types of gear would result in better catches of higher-quality fish.

The survey report recommends the establishment of a fish marketing organization, the purchase of a number of departmental trawlers for further exploration of off-shore fishing grounds and the training of local fishermen in modern fishing techniques. Financial aid to fishermens' co-operatives which would purchase their own trawlers, is also recommended.

According to the fishing survey's results, prawns could not be found in commercial quantities in those off-shore waters outside Brunei Bay which were investigated. Another plan for an increase in Brunei's prawn production proved equally unpracticable. It was hoped that it would be possible to construct prawn ponds in Brunei's mangrove areas and preliminary investigations indicated their suitability for this purpose. However, it was found later that construction costs for bunds, sluice gates etc. would be so high in Brunei that such a venture would be totally uneconomical, even assuming maximum production of the ponds.

Production :

With regular recordings now carried out in the main markets of the State, our information on fish available in Brunei has greatly

improved. Brunei's own production provided 66% of all fish in the markets which is a slight increase over last year's 64%. Sabah's contribution was 10% or 3% less than last year, while the amount of fish brought in from Sarawak went up by 4% to 19%. Singapore provided again 5%. (See table II).

Table I shows that by far the greatest amount of fish was offered for sale in Brunei Town, followed by Seria and, finally, Kuala Belait. Tutong and Temburong markets are still of minor importance. The total value of all fish sold in the main markets was almost 3½ million dollars. (Details see table III).

Various species of mackerels dominated the markets. Well over 50% of all marketed fish were rumahan, the Indo-Pacific mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) followed by "tenggiri" (Spanish mackerel, *Scomberomorus sp.*) and "temanong" (a horse-mackerel, *Selar mate*). There are well over 2,000 species of sea fish in this area and many of them find their way to the markets which, in sequence, offer a great variety of different kinds of edible fish.

An estimate of Brunei's total production is given in table IV.

Licensing :

Licensing for all fishing gear used for commercial purposes is obligatory in Brunei. Although the Fisheries Department's staff is insufficient for properly enforcing this rule in all places, a very considerable increase in licensed gear has been achieved in 1968. as can be seen from table IV. The increase shown is most likely less due to an actual increase in fishing gear, but reflects rather the higher efficiency of the licensing system introduced by this Department when it took over these duties. The Fisheries Licensing Officer has done extensive travelling on land and water to check on unlicensed gear. This task has been made easier by the issue to fishermen of numbered plastic discs whose colours will be changed every year and which have to be attached to the gear for which the licence has been obtained. Thus it is now possible to tell at a glance whether a certain net or other fishing gear has been licensed or not.

Freshwater Fisheries — General :

Fish culture in Brunei is carried out on a very small scale. Although 87 fish ponds have been constructed during the past years these are under-sized and unproductive. Not a single pond of a size of half an acre or above has been built by farmers and production is accordingly insignificant. Little is known as with regard to the fishing potential of rivers and streams in the State and their role as a source of fish will probably remain limited to the population of the interior. The total production of Brunei's freshwater resources is estimated at 55 short tons per annum.

One Fisheries Inspector returned from a six months course of training at the Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute at Malacca and one additional Fisheries Inspector was recruited. The Inspectors joined teams of the Department of Agriculture and gave lectures in seven kampongs on modern pond management. Many interested farmers were visited during the year and advised on the suitability of their land for the construction of fish ponds.

Development :

Some 14 acres of land in the Sungai Jambu area were obtained for the establishment of a fish culture station. Construction commenced in May, 1968 and the fish farm is expected to be ready for use towards the middle of 1969. Local farmers will then receive instructions on modern pond management, fish fry will be produced for distribution to pond owners and experiments with regard to improved techniques and potentially suitable species of fish for pond culture will be carried out.

In the meantime, until the fish farm is in operation, urgent demands by local pond owners for fish have to be met and fish are imported for this purpose. In 1968 600 fry were bought from Sarawak and distributed to 10 ponds in Brunei.

Administration :

The Fisheries Offices are located temporarily in the Customs Building until permanent accommodation will be available in the Sir Winston Churchill Memorial now under construction.

The staff of the Department is as follows :—

- 1 State Fisheries Officer
- 1 Fisheries Officer
- 1 Fisheries Licensing Officer
- 6 Fisheries Inspectors
- 1 Clerk Grade 'B'
- 2 Fishermen
- 1 Driver
- 1 Outboard Driver
- 1 Peon

TABLE I

FISH AND PRAWNS AVAILABLE IN THE MARKETS OF THE STATE IN
1968 (WEIGHT IN LBS.)

<i>Months</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Seria</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>
January	318,969	80,157	54,111
February	154,195	82,687	18,960
March	275,367	109,628	60,414
April	275,279	150,914	54,041
May	296,819	156,194	71,310
June	337,370	88,209	52,416
July	295,040	87,997	47,918
August	261,488	91,414	32,169
September	217,438	50,154	33,470
October	263,467	47,313	52,888
November	333,420	87,945	63,077
December	303,468	84,801	39,803
Total	3,332,320	1,127,413	580,581

Total for the State : 5,040,314 lbs.; 2,520 s.t.

TABLE II

ORIGIN OF FISH AND PRAWNS AVAILABLE IN THE MARKETS OF THE STATE IN 1968 (WEIGHTS IN LBS.)

<i>Months</i>	<i>Brunei</i>	<i>Sarawak</i>	<i>Sabah</i>	<i>Singapore</i>
January	161,994	133,474	121,334	36,435
February	140,604	40,588	43,415	31,235
March	291,474	94,312	50,032	9,591
April	378,214	77,285	24,312	427
May	439,552	54,249	30,522	—
June	415,599	54,275	8,121	—
July	352,166	44,608	16,124	18,057
August	316,355	23,997	12,637	32,082
September	202,369	48,048	31,155	29,490
October	247,503	88,925	34,061	3,179
November	192,304	142,677	78,459	71,002
December	179,693	153,712	84,021	10,646
Total	3,317,827	956,150	584,193	232,144

TABLE III

MARKET VALUE OF FISH AND PRAWNS SOLD IN THE MARKETS OF
THE STATE IN 1968

<i>Months</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Seria</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>
January	\$ 259,554.66	\$105,774.65	\$ 54,366.04
February	141,066.17	61,804.88	18,119.65
March	205,417.12	79,416.20	47,596.32
April	171,642.55	77,054.88	28,887.57
May	168,572.82	84,174.50	36,682.31
June	153,517.82	60,803.21	32,682.31
July	143,196.16	65,044.39	54,770.77
August	126,082.03	69,895.58	46,344 10
September	141,079.26	39,200.77	18,855.07
October	160,150.75	46,690.51	43,768.97
November	200,471.93	83,328.12	64,656.66
December	207,254.60	81,201.65	38,702.09
Total	\$2,078,005.87	854,389.34	\$485,570.27

Total for Brunei : B\$3,417,965.48

TABLE IV

ESTIMATED TOTAL OF FISH PRODUCTION IN BRUNEI IN 1968
 (WEIGHTS IN LBS.)

	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Prawns</i>
All recorded markets	2,902,663	415,164
Tutong	58,053	—
Temburong	29,026	4,151
Subsistence Consumption	766,080	51,072
	3,866,567	470,387

Estimated total production, Brunei : 4,336,954 lbs.; 2,168 short tons.

TABLE V

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF LICENSED FISHING GEAR IN 1968 AND IN COMPARISON WITH 1967

Name	Fishing Gear Description	Brunei Town Muara and Tutong	Seria and Kuala Belait	Total	Increase + or Decrease — on 1967
Lintau	Shoal Water fish traps	100	—	100	58 +
Pukat	Small Hauling nets	27	5	32	25 +
Kabat	Small fish traps	6	—	6	1 +
Kilong	Deep water fish traps	24	—	24	16 +
Rantau	Large drift nets	1	—	1	3 —
Tambak		20	—	26	46 +
Tabeh	Small drag nets	1	—	1	Nil
Andang	Bottom set nets	213	5	218	172 +
Slamhau	Watched lift nets	1	—	1	1 +
Anchau	Similar to drag nets	—	—	—	Nil
Panau	Scoop nets	—	1	1	Nil
Rawai	Long Lines	4	—	4	Nil
Rambat	Cast nets	7	—	7	6 +
Paguyot	Sea shore seine nets	3	—	3	Nil
Pukat Rimau	Trawl nets	4	—	4	3 +
Pukat Duai	Large hauling nets	1	—	1	1 +
Bubu	Sea fish traps	800	—	360	440 +
Tugu	Long set trap nets	—	—	1160	406 —

(e) MINING

I. REPORTS ON OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1968

(i) BRUNEI SHELL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Onshore State Lands

In the Seria field one well was spudded and was being drilled at the end of the year.

Production during the year averaged 58,500 barrels per day which is only slightly lower than the average production during 1967. An intensive well repair and recompletion programme was carried out during the year to achieve this result. Supplementary recovery projects, using water injection, continued in five reservoirs.

The total production of natural gasoline amounted to 1450 barrels per day.

A seismic survey, covering 196 kilometres, has been carried out to appraise the newly obtained Supplemental Agreement Area, South and East of the Seria field.

Offshore State Lands

During the year 17 wells were drilled in the South West Ampa field, of which 6 were with the SEDCO A and 11 were from the drilling platform, and the drilling unit is now being moved to the next drilling platform ADP-3.

Two exploration wells were drilled and abandoned without encountering hydrocarbons. A short seismic survey programme (226 kilometres of line) was run over the Western flank of the S.W. Ampa structure. A second marine seismic party profiled 3103 kilometres of line in both Offshore Agreement areas.

The production of South West Ampa continued to increase as a result of the development drilling and had reached a level of 68,900 barrels per day at the end of the year. One additional production station was constructed and brought into operation.

(ii) SUNRAY BORNEO OIL COMPANY INCORPORATED (successors to CLARK BRUNEI OIL AND REFINING OIL COMPANY INCORPORATED)

The interpretation of the seismic survey conducted during 1967 and 1968 was completed by the geophysical contractor, PRAKLA GmbH, and Sunray Borneo Oil Company, Inc. has submitted it to the Brunei Government. Two of the employees of Sunray Borneo Oil Company, Inc. visited Brunei during June, 1968 to investigate conditions that would influence drilling operations.

Sunray Borneo Oil Company, Inc., Clark Brunei Oil & Refining Corporation and Superior Oil Company (B) Ltd. have agreed to a drilling program consisting of one or more wells to commence on or about the 15th of April, 1969.

Arriving in Brunei in October, Sunray's representatives met several drilling contractors to provide them with the information necessary for the submission of tenders for the proposed drilling operations. The tenders were submitted, and an Australian contractor, Oil Drilling & Exploration (Borneo) Pty. Ltd., was awarded the drilling contract.

A survey for proposed roads and drilling operations was completed in December, 1968. Road building and location making in connection with the drilling program are in progress.

(iii) ASHLAND OIL COMPANY

This Company was given a concession for the remainder of the State and the areas now conceded by Petroleum Mining Agreements are as follows :—

<i>Company</i>	<i>Onshore</i>	<i>Offshore Area in square miles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brunei Shell Petroleum	265	119.8	384.8
Sunray Borneo Oil	694.5	67	761.5
Ashland Oil	1266.5	188	1454.5
	2226	374.8	2600.8

The Company did not begin any prospecting operations during the year.

(f) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Introduction :

The function of a Geological Survey in a modern State is to assist in the development of a country's natural resources, not only in discovering mineral deposits but in the application of geological knowledge to agricultural and civil engineering projects and the extraction and processing of building materials. To this end, the Brunei Geological Survey offers a free advisory service to all those concerned with development projects in the State and to those who exploit the more prosaic but nevertheless essential raw materials. Sand, gravel and brick earth are the principal raw materials which are exploited at present. Oil is exploited on an incomparably large and diverse scale requiring expensive, highly specialised techniques and the Geological Survey plays no part in the exploration for this valuable mineral.

The department has offices at Mile 1½, Jalan Tutong. The establishment at the end of the year consisted of one Geologist, one Clerk, one Tradesman, one Draughtsman and one Peon. Three posts remained unfilled, viz : Geological Field Assistant (2) and Laboratory Assistant (1). Although these posts were widely advertised and selected candidates offered contracts, all eventually declined to come and work in Brunei.

Funds for the Geological Surveys were allocated under Head 18 as follows :—

	<i>Allocated</i>	<i>Actually Spent</i>
Personal Emoluments	\$82,800.00	\$38,210.58
Recurrent Expenditure	\$30,200.00	\$20,740.23
Special Expenditure	\$23,570.00	\$21,177.00

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

Gravel :

The only indigenous source of rock aggregate for building purposes is sandstone gravel which is worked at Berakas, Butir and Biang. The deposit at Berakas is almost exhausted and that at Butir occurs beneath thick overburden. A small dredge wins gravel from the bed of the Temburong river at Biang. Large

deposits of gravel occur in elevated river terraces west of the Temburong river and the Geological Survey initiated a prospecting programme in 1967 which continued until June 1968. An area of 2 million cubic yards was proved for the project requirements of the Temburong roads and the new Brunei airport. The investigation was subsequently extended to cover the whole of the area between the Temburong and Pandaruan rivers so that an estimate could be made of the total reserves. The boundaries of the gravel terraces were surveyed using a compass and chain and the thickness of overburden and gravel were measured by pitting and augering. Bulk samples of the gravel were collected for subsequent laboratory analysis.

To conclude the investigation, an illustrated report was submitted to Government in August giving details of the geology, petrography and economic aspects of the gravel. Five maps were fair drawn and this sections, photographs and photomicrographs were prepared to illustrate the report.

Glass Sand :

A small deposit of silica sand near Muara was mapped and sampled. The thickest section encountered was only 13 ft. and the reserves are estimated to be only 365,000 cubic yards. Particle size analyses of the silica sands collected here and also from the Tutong deposit in 1967 were unable to be performed due to repeated delays in delivery of equipment. An interim report on the glass sand investigation was submitted to Government in August. Total reserves at Tutong are estimated to be 30 million cubic yards which, after beneficiation, will probably yield 22 million cubic yards of ideal sand.

Brickmaking :

A survey of the brickmaking industry in Brunei was made in April 1968 and a report was submitted to Government in August. The wire-cut, semi-plastic extrusion process is used universally and most of the machinery is imported from Taiwan. The bricks are fired in wood-burning, semi-continuous kilns which utilize the waste heat from one chamber to warm the next. One factory burns oil as fuel and the others use wood. Cracking is ubiquitous and is a serious defect, reducing the strength of the

brick. Because of this, locally made bricks can only be used for single storey structures or as fill between reinforced concrete beams which support most of the load.

Two applications to erect brickworks were received during the year and both areas were prospected and found to be suitable. However, there was no visible activity on either site at the end of the year.

One new brickworks commenced production in 1968 bringing the total to 9 but later one ceased production in October. The aggregate output is 20.4 million pieces but this figure is higher than the number actually sold as probably 10 per cent has to be discarded. Prices were maintained at between 10 and 12 cents per piece. Most factories appear to sell all their production and few bricks are now imported. The expansion of the building trade will undoubtedly increase the demand for bricks and the industry could easily absorb the production of two or three new works. Most manufacturers are reluctant to spend capital on clay preparation equipment or on experiments to improve the quality of their product. As demand exceeds supply, this attitude is unlikely to alter in the foreseeable future. However, one enterprising manufacturer purchased equipment to make drainage pipes but production has not yet started.

Engineering :

The Geological Survey provides free advice on the geological aspects of civil engineering and this is available to commercial organisations well as other government departments. During the year geological information and advice were given to Binnie & Partners on foundation conditions for intake sites on the Temburong river and reservoir sites at Lamunin and Kuala Ungar. The interpretation of strata penetrated by borings during the sub-soil investigation for the Brunei Town sewage scheme was also made for this firm.

Fine Aggregate :

At the request of Binnie & Partners, a survey was undertaken south of Sungai Liang to locate a suitable source of fine aggregate to be used in the Brunei Town sewage scheme. Beach sand which is normally used as a source of fine aggregate was

found to be unsuitable for this project which required sand with a coarser grain size. Although only 6,000 cu. yds. were required, no areas were found in which the total amount could be obtained in any one place and it was decided eventually to use crusher fines. Contractors continue to win sand from the beaches at various places on the coast but they had to be restrained from taking sand from Jerudong because of active erosion there. The beach east of Berakas camp as far as Muara was also excluded because of the possibility of erosion affecting the supply of sand which feeds Pelompong Spit. The stability of the Spit is vital to the success of the new Port.

The beach at Kuala Belait also shows signs of active erosion particularly during the "landas" season and some form of coastal protection may soon become necessary to check beach recession and prevent damage to property.

General :

Numerous other minor queries from other departments and the general public were answered from time to time on many subjects ranging from the availability of building materials to the identification of minerals and rocks. Of more general interest, the recovery of more tektites on Jerudong beach and the discovery of coral in Temburong District were the two of the more topical subjects which were investigated. The coral was found in a prospecting pit during the subsoil investigation for the Temburong road project 2 miles east of Batu Apoi. A sample analysed by the radiocarbon method gave an age of 5,850 years before the present century, indicating that the sea has receded some 10 miles during this time.

Several overseas geologists visited Brunei to examine surface exposures of the Tertiary rocks and to collect fossils. Messrs. Shuto and Ujie, paleontologists of Kyushu University, Japan visited Brunei in August and Dr. Kokawa, paleobotanist from Osaka University in October.

A small exhibit showing the State's mineral wealth was prepared for the Development Exhibition which was held during the Coronation of His Highness the Sultan. Photographs, maps and samples were displayed to show some of the activities of the Geological Survey.

Santa Gertrudis
Cattle imported
from Queensland,
Australia, to
improve local
livestock.



CHAPTER 7

(a) EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Introduction :

The first account of formal education in Brunei is given in the Annual Report for 1914 which state : "There is a small Malay Vernacular School in Brunei Town with about 40 boys attending." The first Chinese-medium school was opened in 1916 and the first English-medium school, an Anglican S.P.G. Mission primary school, in 1931. The first Malay-medium school for girls was opened in 1930 but was closed before the end of the year and did not re-open until 1932.

Statistics show that by 1941, on the eve of Japan's entry into the Second World War, there were 24 Malay-medium schools in the State with an enrolment of 1,746 pupils, including 312 girls. There were also 140 pupils in Mission English-medium schools and 274 pupils in Chinese-medium schools.

During the Japanese occupation education suffered a severe setback. Most of the schools were closed and many of the school buildings were destroyed. Schools were rapidly re-established after the war, however, and by the end of 1947 enrolment was up to the 1941 level. Continuous expansion since that time brought total enrolment in all educational institutions in the State in 1968 up to the figure of 36,464, an increase of 2,207 over the 1967 figure of 34,257.

The Present Educational System :

Schools are classified according to their language of introduction : this being either Malay, English or Chinese (Mandarin). Malay-medium and English-medium schools work a 5-day week, Chinese-medium schools a 5½-day week. The only teacher training institution in the State, the Government-run Brunei Teachers'

College, has separate Malay-medium and English-medium Sections at present and also works a 5-day week. All educational institutions in the State work a 3-term year commencing in January.

Statistics of pupils, student-teachers and teaching staff in 1968 are given in Appendices I to IX.

Public Examinations :

Pupils in secondary schools sit at present for the following public examinations :—

- (i) The Malaysian Lower Certificate of Education (L.C.E.) Taken in either Malay or English after three years of secondary education.
- (ii) The Joint Examination for the Malaysia Certificate of Education (M.C.E.) and G.C.E. O Level, and the Joint Examination for the Cambridge School Certificate and G.C.E. O Level for Overseas Centres. Taken after 5 years of secondary education. These examinations are held simultaneously and candidates may enter for both at the same time. The M.C.E. examination may be taken in either the Malay medium or the English medium. The Cambridge S.C. examination is taken in the English medium only.
- (iii) The Joint Examination for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. A level for Overseas Centres. Taken after seven years of secondary education in the English medium. (Candidates will sit the equivalent examination in the Malay medium for the first time in 1970).

Statistics of public examination results are given in Appendix X.

Malay-medium Education :

All Malay-medium schools are Government-run and all, except for two primary schools, are co-educational. The two exceptions are the Sekolah Melayu Lela Menchanai (boys only) and the Sekolah Melayu Raja Isteri Fatimah (girls only), both in Brunei town.

The primary course in Malay-medium schools is of 6 years' duration (Standards I & VI). Selection is made by examination at the end of the Standard IV year for entry into the preparatory sections of Government English-medium schools, where pupils follow a 3-year course in preparation for entry by examination to the school's secondary section.

For reasons of staffing economy most rural primary schools do not extend beyond Standard V. Pupils at these schools transfer for their final primary year to a central primary school in an urban or semi-urban area and are given free daily transport or subsistence allowance at the rate of \$45 per month during term-time. Of the 98 Malay primary schools in 1968, 41 extended to Std. VI, 45 to Std. V, 9 to Std. IV, 2 to Std. III and 1 to Std. II.

Malay-medium Primary Education :

For a number of years before 1968 the annual rate of increase in total Malay-medium primary enrolment had been declining. An increase of 1,579 in 1964 had dropped by 1967 to 712. The principal reason for this trend was the progressive advance towards full primary enrolment, resulting in a diminishing pool of non-enrolled children above the prescribed age of entry to Std. I of six years by the first of January of the year of admission. Contributory factors were increases in the proportion of pupils transferring to English-medium Preparatory Form I after completing Std. IV, and the expansion of Malay-medium secondary education, making for reduced repetition of Std. VI.

In 1968 total enrolment in Malay-medium primary schools showed an actual decrease as compared with the previous year, as the following comparative table shows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total enrolment</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1967	8,545	8,085	16,630
1968	8,317	7,877	16,194
Decrease, 1968	228	208	436

The reason for this decrease, as opposed to the decline in the rate of increase that would have been expected, was that there had been an abnormally large intake of 2,864 pupils into Std. I in 1967. It had been decided early in 1966 to alter the regulation governing the age of entry to Std. I, with effect from 1967, to allow for the admission of children, who would have reached their sixth birthday before the first of July of the year of admission. Full publicity was given to this decision and active steps were taken to ensure that registration of eligible children for Std. I entry in 1967 was as complete as possible. Consequently, the Std. I intake of 2,864 in 1967 actually exceeded the previous year's intake of 2,736. This could only happen once and the 1968 intake was down to 2,028; a figure which suggests that the pool of overage children available for enrolment has been largely eliminated. Admissions to Malay-medium Std. I in future may be expected to be largely a reflection of the number of applicable births 6½ to 5½ years earlier, and to show a gradual increase.

The need for new Malay-medium primary schools continues, therefore, both for this reason and because of the need to provide schools in all rural areas within reach, or easier reach, of pupils' homes. Nine new primary schools were opened in 1968, one each in Brunei District, Divisions II & III, three in Tutong District, Division II, two in Belait District and two in Temburong District. The buildings for these schools, all of a temporary nature, were erected by the villagers themselves, with financial assistance from the Education Department, and will be replaced by permanent buildings in due course constructed under the Government's general development programme.

Of the 98 Malay-medium primary schools in 1968 48 were in permanent buildings; and dining-cum-assembly-halls and supplementary class-rooms were added to six of the permanent schools, all in Tutong District, Division I. Funds for maintenance and repair of temporary school building continued to be provided by the Education Department.

There was a continuing shortage of quarters for teachers of both urban and rural primary schools, but by the end of 1968 staff houses were nearing completion at Lambak and Anggerek Desa in

Brunei District, Division II, at Limau Manis in Brunei District, Division III, and at Lumut in Belait District. Progress was also made with the supply and repair of staff house furniture.

Despite the pause in expansion, problems of overcrowding continued at most of the urban schools and had to be met by a system of double sessions and by allowing enrolment in some classes to remain at 40 pupils.

The attendance record at schools was again maintained at a high level throughout 1968, the district average ranging between 95.6% (Brunei Town) and 98.6% (Brunei III). The winners of H.H. the Sultan & H.H. the Raja Isteri's Attendance Shield in Brunei District, Division III (Putat), Tutong District, Division I (Bukit Panggal) and Tutong District, Division II (Sengkarai) all achieved 100% records.

The first of three 2-year part-time crash courses at the Brunei Teachers' College for serving probationer teachers at Malay-medium primary schools concluded at the end of 1968, at the same time as the last of the full-time 3-year courses for the same category of teacher. This increased the total number of trained teachers in Malay-medium primary school service by 212 (114 from the 2-year course, 98 from the 3-year course). There now remained only 233 probationers still to be trained, of whom 122 would complete their course at the end of 1969 and the remaining 111 (1969 intake) at the end of 1970.

It is satisfactory to be able to record a marked improvement in the supply of textbooks to Malay-medium primary schools in 1968. Additions continued to be made to all school libraries, further library cupboards being supplied where necessary.

A total of 1,389 pupils from Malay-medium primary schools was selected on the results of the Department's Primary Std. IV Examination for entry into English-medium Preparatory Form I in 1969. 1,517 pupils sat the Department's Primary Std. VI Examination for entry into Malay-medium Secondary Form I, of whom 1,178 (79.8%) were successful.

A full programme of sports, games and gymnastics continued throughout the year and a number of art and craft exhibitions were held. Because it was considered that the annual Education Week had already succeeded in establishing much closer acquaintance with, and interest in, the work of schools among parents and the general public, and that its original purpose had therefore been served, it was decided in 1968 to replace it with an Annual Pupils' Day. The first of these was held on 1st June, the opening ceremony on the Brunei Town Padang being performed by the Acting Menteri Besar, Y.A.M. Pengiran Setia Negara Pg. Hj. Md. Yusof bin Pg. Hj. Abd. Rahim. This single opening ceremony replaced the separate opening ceremonies previously held in schools. The occasion was marked by a programme of dances and other cultural performances and exhibitions, in which representative pupils from schools in all four Districts played a full part. All schools contributed in full to the celebrations in honour of His Highness the Sultan's Coronation in August.

As in previous years, the Inter-Primary School Debating Competition was held on a district basis initially, with finals in Brunei Town; the boys' Section was won by S.M.A.T., Kuala Belait, and the girls' Section by SMJA, Pusar Ulak (Brunei Town).

Once again Tutong District, Division I, made the most marked progress in scouting.

Malay-medium Secondary Education :

The rapid expansion of Malay-medium secondary education continued in 1968, and once again the percentage increase in enrolment was higher for girls than for boys, as the following comparative table shows :—

Year	Total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1968	1,855	1,564	3,419
1967	1,506	1,209	2,715
Increase, 1968	349	355	704
% increase, 1968	23.2	29.4	25.9

Girls now represented 45.7% of the total Malay-medium secondary enrolment. The percentage in 1967 was 44.5.

Part of the additional accommodation required by this expansion was provided by opening a sixth centre for the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama (S.M.M.P.) at the Sekolah Melayu Muhammad 'Alam (S.M.M.A.), in Seria. The following table shows the distribution of classes at the six associated centres comprising the S.M.M.P. :—

CENTRE	FORM					<i>Total Classes</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>
	1	2	3	4	5		
SMMP (Central)						26	713
SMJA, Brunei Town	27	18	—	—	—	45	1,598
SMMH, Tutong	9	6	3	—	—	18	559
SMAT, Kuala Belait	4	4	3	—	—	11	320
SMMA, Seria	5	—	—	—	—	5	131
SMSH, Bangar	2	2	—	—	—	4	98
TOTAL	47	30	21	9	2	109	3,419

Work continued throughout the year on the construction of new premises for the SMMP near Brunei Town. These, designed for a total enrolment of 2,000 pupils and intended ultimately for post-L.C.E. classes only, are expected to be ready for occupation at the beginning of 1970. Pressure on accommodation would however be eased in 1969 by the completion towards the end of 1968 of extensions to the former S.M.J.A. Primary School (taken over by the S.M.M.P. since 1966).

Provision of qualified staff for Malay-medium secondary teaching continued to be one of the most pressing problems confronting the Department in 1968. The first five students of the Brunei Teachers' College, with education to G.C.E. O Level, had graduated from the College at the end of 1967, and all were posted to the S.M.M.P. from the beginning of 1968; but there was only limited success in the recruitment of expatriate staff.

An encouraging number of local teachers, however, were successful after attendance at Adult Education classes, in improving their academic qualifications by obtaining full certificates or subject-

passes, as private candidates in the L.C.E., M.C.E. or Cambridge School Certificate examinations. Sixteen teachers returned during the year after successfully completing one-year courses overseas, on which they had been sent by the Department — six from a Malay language course at the University of Malaysia and ten from U.K. The active encouragement of individual effort and potential through Adult Education classes and the award of bursaries for training courses overseas are vital factors in the Department's plans for the staffing of Malay-medium secondary schools.

In 1968 the S.M.M.P. presented its first candidates for the Malaysia Certificate of Education/G.C.E. O level Examination. Of the 42 candidates, who sat the examination, 4 gained Division II Certificates, 10 gained Division III Certificates and 14 gained G.C.E. O Level Certificates. This was a very creditable result for the first test at this level, considering the school's exceptional staffing difficulties, and augurs well for the future.

There was a greatly increased entry for the Malaysian L.C.E. Examination, in the light of which the results achieved were most encouraging. 629 candidates in all sat the examination, 441 from the main school, 100 from the S.M.M.H., Tutong, and 88 from the S.M.A.T., Kuala Belait. This represented an increase of 71.9% on the 1967 entry of 366, which itself had been more than four times the first-time entry of 80 in 1966. 210 candidates (almost exactly one-third) obtained Grade A Certificates, 75 obtained Grade B Certificates and 320 passed in at least one subject. Only 24 failed in all subjects.

Sports, games and other extra-curricular activities continued to flourish in 1968. Malay secondary pupils shared fully in the activities of the first Pupils' Day (see para 22); and a high standard was reached in the Inter-Secondary School Debating Competition, in which the boys' Section was won by S.M.M.P. (Central) and the girls' Section by S.M.J.A.

English-medium Education :

English-medium schools in Brunei are either Government-run or unassisted. Unassisted English-medium schools are maintained either by missions or by other private organisations.

Government English-medium schools offer a 3-year preparatory course leading to a secondary course of either 3 years up to Malaysian L.C.E. or 5 years up to Malaysia Certificate of Education (English-medium)/Cambridge School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level or 7 years up to Cambridge Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A Level. Preparatory classes are designated Prep. I, II and III; secondary classes Forms I to Upper 6.

Mission and other unassisted English-medium primary schools give 6-year primary course (Stds. I to VI), as in Malay-medium primary schools. At secondary level the pattern is the same as for Government English-medium schools, except that no Mission school extends beyond School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level at present.

Government English-medium Schools :

As in previous years, there were three Government English-medium schools in 1968, each with a preparatory and a secondary section : the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College (S.O.A.S.C.) in Brunei Town (boys only up to Malaysian L.C.E. level, co-educational thereafter), the Anthony Abell College (A.A.C.) at Seria (co-educational throughout), with preparatory annexes at Kuala Belait and Tutong, and the Sekolah Tinggi Perempuan Raja Isteri (S.T.P.R.I.) or Raja Isteri Girls' High School in Brunei Town.

The S.O.A.S. College still remained the only school in the State to extend to Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A Level. The Anthony Abell College extended, as before, to Form 5 and the S.T.P.R.I. to Form 3.

The numerical increases in enrolment in the Government English-medium schools were higher than in 1967 at both preparatory and secondary level, but the percentage increase at preparatory level was slightly lower. As the following comparative table shows, the major increase in enrolment took place at expansion at Preparatory Form I level three years earlier. The higher proportion of girls at secondary level (37.7% as against 33.1% in 1967) may be particularly noted.

TOTAL ENROLMENT

	<i>Preparatory</i>			<i>Secondary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>T</i>
1968	1861	1632	3493	1353	818	2171	3214	2450	5664
1967	1481	1303	2784	1093	540	1633	2574	1843	4417
Increase	380	329	709	260	278	538	640	607	1247
% increase	25.7	25.2	25.5	23.8	51.5	32.9	24.9	32.9	28.2
Increase, 1967	292	344	635	158	96	254	450	440	890
% increase, 1967	24.6	35.9	29.6	16.9	21.6	18.4	21.2	31.4	25.2

With expansion of this order, there could be no question of discontinuing double sessions at any of the three schools; and even with the continuance of this system, classroom accommodation at the S.O.A.S. College would have been insufficient without the opening of preparatory annexes at four Malay primary schools — S.U.A.S. (Muara), Amar Pahlawan Sengkurong and S.M.S.H., Bangar.

In spite of the completion of a 12-classroom block at the S.O.A.S. College by the end of 1967, there was little easing of the pressure on accommodation either in the mornings or the afternoons. The English-medium Section of the Brunei Teachers' College remained in occupation of 10 classrooms, accommodation had to be found for overflow S.T.P.R.I. preparatory classes in the afternoons, and the temporary classrooms on the school's playing-field continued to be occupied by the 45 Form I and 2 classes of the S.M.J.A. centre of the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama.

Progress continued during the year with the construction of two new English-medium preparatory and junior secondary schools at Kuala Belait and Tutong. The Kuala Belait school was expected to be ready for occupation in the first half of 1969, and the Tutong school by the end of 1970. When completed these schools will absorb the present Anthony Abell College preparatory annexes at Kuala Belait and Tutong. Further accommodation for English-medium education in 1970 is expected to be available in the buildings, due for completion in 1969, of a vocational secondary school at Tutong, planned as part of the technical education development programme but scheduled to open initially as an academic secondary school, with a technical and commercial bias.

Work began during the year on the construction of a new hostel to accommodate 100 girls at the Anthony Abell College, and site-works were completed for extensions at the S.T.P.R.I.

Some 30 new contract teachers joined the staffs of the Government English schools in the course of the year and there were a few departures on termination of appointment. Total teaching strength was still, however, some 35 below establishment at the end of the year, and with the expansion due to take place in 1969, staffing requirements were considerably in excess of this figure. Vacancies had been advertised in June and more than 70 applicants in Malaysia and Singapore, after interview in September, had been recommended to the Public Service Commission for appointment. It had not, however, proved possible for any offers of appointment to be sent out before the end of the year.

Once again the staff shortage during the year was eased by the services of British Voluntary Service Overseas (V.S.O.) and Canadian University Service Overseas (C.U.S.O.) officers. The two V.S.O. officers — one attached to the staff of the S.O.A.S.C. and the other to the staff of the STPRI — were replaced on termination of their contract, and the four C.U.S.O. officers appointed in 1967 continued into the second year of their contract (three men at the S.O.A.S. College and one girl at the S.T.P.R.I.).

A total of 1,500 pupils (1,389 from Malay and 111 from Chinese Primary Standards IV) was selected on the results of the Primary Standard IV Examination in October, for entry into English Preparatory Forms I in 1969. This was an increase of 135 (approximately 10%) on the admission figure for 1968 of 1,365.

English-medium Mission Schools :

There were no additions to Mission English-medium schools in 1968. All seven Mission institutions continued to run kindergarten, primary and secondary sections. Five of the institutions are co-educational (St. George's, Brunei Town, and St. John's, Kuala Belait, both Catholic; and the three Anglican institutions, St. Andrew's, Brunei Town, St. Margaret's, Seria, and St. James's, Kuala Belait). Of the two Catholic institutions in Seria, St. Michael's is for boys only and St. Angela's for girls only.

St. James's reached Malaysian L.C.E. level for the first time in 1968, and St. George's entered its first six candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level Examination in November. St. John's, which had reached Malaysian L.C.E. level for the first time in 1967, remained at that level in 1968 and did not yet open a Form IV.

Total Mission enrolment in 1968, as compared with 1967, increased by 81 at kindergarten level, 59 at primary level and 195 (12.3%) at secondary level. Almost half of the secondary increase was at St. John's, where 70 pupils were admitted to two pre-Form I transition classes.

Other Unassisted English-medium Schools :

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company continued in 1968 to run its co-educational kindergarten and primary schools at Panaga near Seria, for the children of the Company's staff. These was an increase of 26 pupils in the primary school.

The Borneo Chartered Institute in Kuala Belait opened its first Form IV in 1968 and also a small commercial class. There was no significant change in total enrolment (83 as compared with 80 in 1967).

Chinese-medium Education :

All Chinese-medium schools continued to receive from the Government grants-in-aid covering half their annually recurrent costs and half the cost of any capital works approved by the Government.

There was no increase in the number of Chinese-medium schools in 1968. All Chinese-medium schools are co-educational throughout the secondary, primary and kindergarten sections. There were kindergarten sections in only 5 of the Chinese schools. The schools are listed in Section IV of Appendix V.

Total enrolment, as compared with 1967 increased by 180 (3.5%), the main increase (103) being at primary level. Kindergarten enrolment increased by 69, secondary enrolment by 8 only.

111 pupils were selected on the results of the Primary Std. IV Examination in October for admission to English-medium Preparatory Forms I in 1969.

Ten Senior Middle graduates gained admission into various universities in Taiwan in 1968. Eight of the overseas students, who graduated during the year at Universities in Taiwan, were employed by the bigger schools on their return to Brunei to replace expatriate teachers who had left on expiration of their contracts.

The School Feeding Scheme :

All pupils in Government and Chinese-medium schools continued in 1968 to receive a free rice meal each school working-day in rural areas and free snacks and drinks in urban areas.

Rice meals consisted of rice with curried meat, fish or eggs and green vegetables, string beans or potatoes. Meat was either buffalo meat, beef or chicken and fish included sardines, salted fish and prawns as well as white fish. Fresh apples, oranges or bananas were served in addition twice a week. The average cost of a rice meal was 55 cents per pupil. Some 11,000 pupils from 94 rural schools were receiving daily rice meals in 1968.

Snacks and drinks consisted of Malay cakes, sliced cake, jam roll or biscuits and a mug of Ovaltine, Milo or Malcoa with milk and sugar to taste; supplemented with fresh apples, oranges or bananas, usually twice a week. The average cost was 20 cents per pupil. Some 19,700 pupils from 19 urban schools were receiving daily snacks and drinks in 1968.

Shortage of water at rural schools during the dry season sometimes meant that provision of rice meals had to be discontinued for a period. This will be a recurrent difficulty until it has proved possible to provide all rural schools with adequate water storage tanks.

Technical and Vocational Education :

During 1968 steady progress was made on the buildings of two new Government Trade Schools, the Brunei Town Building Trade School and the Kuala Belait Engineering Trade School, both of which are scheduled to open in April, 1970.

Equally good progress was made with the construction of a Government Vocational Secondary School at Tutong. Designed for technician and commercial training in the future this school is to open initially, in January, 1970, as a normal academic secondary school, with technical and commercial bias.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company continued to run its Artisan Training School at Seria during 1968, with an average number of 80 trainees, all male, throughout the year. The school also ran booster/refresher courses for the Company's artisans and marine personnel. A total of 108 employees attended courses of this kind, ranging from 6 weeks to 3 months in duration.

Teacher Training :

The only Teacher Training institution in the State is the co-educational Government-run Brunei Teachers' College. The College at present consists of two sections, one in which instruction is given in the Malay-medium and the other where the medium of instruction is English.

The Malay-medium section in 1968 was conducting two different courses :—

- (1) a full-time 3-year course for probationer teachers with 7 to 8 years' education, drawn from the staffs of Malay-medium Primary Schools. The final course for such students concluded in December, 1968.
- (2) a 2-year afternoon course for probationer teachers in the same category but employed in full-time teaching in Primary Schools in the mornings. This was the second of 3 courses in a crash programme designed to complete the training of the residue of over 400 untrained probationer teachers by the end of 1970. The third and final course was due to open at the beginning of 1969, and there will be no further courses of this type at the College after the end of 1970.

There were also two types of courses in progress in 1968 in the English-medium section of the College :—

- (1) a 3-year course for the training for primary and also for junior secondary teaching in Malay-medium or English-medium schools of students with education to Malaysian L.C.E. level in either the Malay or the English-medium.
- (2) a 3-year course for the training of students with the educational qualification of Cambridge School Certificate or G.C.E. O Level, with passes in at least 4 subjects, for teaching in either Malay-medium or English-medium secondary schools.

At the end of 1968, 36 students with L.C.E. qualifications and 27 with Cambridge School Certificate or G.C.E. qualifications passed out of the College and were posted to schools.

The two sections of the College continued to be housed separately throughout 1968, the Malay-medium section in the buildings of a former Malay-medium primary school some 5 miles outside Brunei Town and the English-medium section in part of S.O.A.S. College. Tenders for the construction of the first phase of the new College buildings were called for early in 1968 with a view to completion in 1969.

The future of the College is envisaged as a single integrated institution for the training of bilingual primary and secondary teachers for both Malay-medium and English-medium schools.

Internal Scholarships :

All pupils in Government schools receive tuition free of charge, which includes provision of all school materials, except for exercise-books in Malay-medium primary schools. Pupils, who are obliged to board or live away from home in order to attend school also receive either free board and lodging in a hostel or a subsistence allowance. Free transport is also provided between home and school every school working day for any day-pupil, whose home or lodging is more than three miles from the school. A small number of pupils thus receive both subsistence allowance and free daily transport.

Applications for hostel places, subsistence allowance and free transport are considered before the opening of each school year by a Scholarship Committee under the chairmanship of the Director

of Education. This Committee also considers applications for admission to Government English-medium secondary schools from pupils in Mission schools. If the Committee makes an award in such cases, fees are payable.

As in previous years the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and the Belait Community Service Council continued to award bursaries to necessitous pupils accepted for a Government English-medium secondary school, or to enable them to continue at a Mission school. Nineteen new scholarships were awarded by the Company in 1968, fifteen for SC/GCE O Level courses and four for HSC/GCE A Level courses; and twelve previous SC/GCE O Level awards and two HSC/GCE A Level awards were renewed. Several new awards were made by the Belait Community Service Council for studies from Primary Std. IV to Malaysian L.C.E. level and others were renewed.

External Scholarships :

Full particulars of Brunei students studying overseas in 1968, including the subjects being studied and the level of the course, and showing Government and non-Government scholarship-holders and private students separately, are given in Appendix XI. The award of overseas scholarships is a responsibility of the Scholarship Committee.

Adult Education :

Statistics of adult education classes in both the Malay and the English-medium are given in Appendix XII.

1968 was a year of considerable expansion in Adult Education. New centres were opened at the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama (S.M.M.P.) and at five more Malay primary schools, including one for the first time in Temburong District, the Sekolah Melayu Sultan Hassan (S.M.S.H.) in Bangar; bringing the total number of centres for both Malay-medium and English-medium classes to 14. Four new subjects, Chinese, Japanese, Music, and Malay Self-defence (Silat/Kuntaw) were added to the Malay-medium curriculum, and Form 6 (H.S.C./G.C.E. A Level) courses were opened at both the S.M.M.P. Centre (enrolment 9 males) and the S.O.A.S.C. Centre (enrolment 18 males and 2 females).

Encouraging increases were recorded in the enrolment for a number of courses, both Malay-medium and English-medium, as the following comparative table shows :—

COURSE	1968			1967			Increase, 1968		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<i>Malay-Medium</i>									
Domestic Subjects	—	935	935	—	690	690	—	245	245
Sec. Forms 1-5	397	51	448	177	79	256	220	-28	192
Typing	58	88	147	58	21	79	1	67	68
<i>English-medium</i>									
Primary English	582	183	765	565	146	711	17	37	54
Junior English	270	100	370	175	75	250	95	25	120
GCE O Level	120	53	173	70	29	99	50	24	74
Shorthand	25	55	80	27	15	42	-2	40	38

The most significant increases in the number of local Certificates awarded occurred in the Literacy/Basic Education classes (487 Elementary Certificates as compared with 409 in 1967 and 246 Advanced Certificates as compared with 105), and in the Malay-medium Typing classes (72 Intermediate Certificates as compared with 18, and 18 Advanced Certificates as compared with 6).

The total number of teachers undertaking adult education classes increased from 272 (196 male and 76 female) in 1967 to 348 (264 male and 84 female).

A 5-day refresher course for all adult education teachers was held by the Department's Adult Education Section at the S.O.A.S. College during the school recess in April.

A change in the administration of adult education took place as from the beginning of 1968. Responsibility for English-medium adult education, which had hitherto rested with the Superintendent of English Education was transferred to the Organiser of Adult Education, who thus became responsible for the administration of all adult education in the State.

Malay Language Teaching :

Shortage of Malay language teachers continued in 1968, and it was again not possible to provide the rapidly expanding Gov-

ernment English-medium schools with sufficient full-time staff for Malay language teaching. For the same reason, Mission and Chinese schools remained unable to find more than a very small percentage of the teachers they needed for this purpose.

The special arrangements for the supply of Malay language teachers to Gov't. English, Mission and Chinese schools on a part-time basis therefore continued in 1968. Under this scheme, which is administered by the Department's Adult Education Section, full-time Malay language teachers on school staffs take on an additional time-table out of their normal class working hours and are paid an allowance on the same basis as the allowances for adult evening classes. In 1968 a total of 154 such teachers were supplied, 8 to Government English-medium schools, 75 to Mission schools and 71 to Chinese schools. These figures, together with other statistical information, are given in Appendix XIII.

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APPENDIX I

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1968

SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND STAFF, MAY, 1968

A. SCHOOLS, MAY, 1968.

TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE	Government			Non-Government (assisted and unassisted)			TOTAL			
	Boys	Girls	Cad.	Total Boys	Girls	Cad.	Total Boys	Girls	Cad.	Total
Kindergarten	—	—	—	1	1	—	13	1	1	13
Primary/Preparatory	1	2	98*	101	1	1	16	2	3	117
Secondary	—	1	8†	9	1	1	11	1	2	20
Vocational	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Teacher Training	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Higher Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	3	107	111	4	3	34	41	5	152

* The S.O.A.S. College Preparatory School, which is centred in Brunei Town as a boys' school, has four coeducational annexes outside the township area. It is recorded statistically as one coeducational preparatory school. Similarly, the coeducational Anthony Abell College Preparatory School, centred in Seria with annexes in Kuala Belait and Tutong, is recorded statistically as one school.

† Five detached sections of the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama (situated in Brunei Town, Tutong, Kuala Belait, Seria and Bangar) are recorded statistically as separate schools.

B. PUPILS AND STUDENTS — INTERNAL, MAY, 1968; EXTERNAL, JUNE, 1968.

TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE	INTERNAL			EXTERNAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS						
Primary Malay	8,317	7,877	16,194
Preparatory English	1,861	1,632	3,493
Secondary Malay	1,855	1,564	3,419
Secondary English	1,353	818	2,171
Vocational	—	—	—
Teacher Training	345	195	540
Higher Education	—	—	—
TOTAL	13,731	12,086	25,817
Non-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS						
Kindergarten	623	545	1,177
Primary	3,818	3,201	7,019
Secondary	1,307	1,072	2,379
Vocational	72	—	2
Teacher Training	—	—	—
Higher Education	—	—	—
TOTAL	5,820	4,827	10,647
GRAND TOTAL	19,551	16,914	36,464

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIVATE STUDENT

Percentage of girls in total internal enrolment — 46.4%.

C. TEACHERS, MAY, 1968.

SCHOOL/COLLEGE	TYPE OF		Government		Non-Government		TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kindergarten	—	—	—	32	32	—	32
Primary/Preparatory	...	619	313	932	62	149	211	681	462
Secondary	...	222	60	282	86	37	123	308	97
Vocational	...	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	7
Teacher Training	...	17	5	22	—	—	17	5	22
TOTAL	...	858	378	1,236	155	218	373	1,013	596
									1,609

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL STATISTICS, MAY, 1968

TYPE OF SCHOOL COLLEGE		No. of Schools/Colleges	Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Pupils Total	Male	No. of Teachers Female	Total
KINDERGARTEN								
(a) Mission	...	7	206	166	372	—	13	13
(b) Chinese	...	5	400	380	780	—	17	17
(c) Other	...	1	17	8	25	—	2	2
TOTAL :		13	623	554	1,177	—	32	32
PRIMARY/PREPATORY								
(a) Govt. Malay	...	98	8,317	7,877	16,194	533	257	790
(b) Govt. English	...	3	1,861	1,632	3,493	86	56	142
(c) Mission	...	7	1,519	1,237	2,756	12	63	75
(d) Chinese	...	8	2,212	1,878	4,090	49	75	124
(e) Other	...	1	87	86	173	1	11	12
TOTAL :		117	13,996	12,710	26,706	681	462	1,143
SECONDARY								
(a) Govt. Malay	...	6	1,855	1,564	3,419	152	24	176
(b) Govt. English	...	3	1,353	818	2,171	70	36	106
(c) Mission	...	7	926	851	1,777	47	27	73
(d) Chinese	...	3	323	196	519	36	6	42
(e) Other	...	1	58	25	83	4	4	8
TOTAL :		20	4,515	3,454	7,969	308	97	405
VOCATIONAL								
Other	...	1	72	—	72	7	—	7
TEACHER TRAINING								
Government	...	1	345	195	540	17	5	22
GRAND TOTAL :		152	19,551	16,913	36,464	1,013	596	1,609

APPENDIX III

CLASSES AND ENROLMENT, MAY, 1968.

Primary/ Preparatory Schools	Srd. I			Srd. II			Srd. III			Srd. IV		
	Classes	B	G	T	Classes	B	G	T	Classes	B	G	T
Govt Malay	154	1,768	1,576	3,344	159	1,865	1,604	3,469	149	1,515	1,577	3,102
Govt English									151	1,574	1,556	3,130
Total Govt.	154	1,768	1,576	3,344	159	1,865	1,604	3,469	149	1,525	1,577	3,102
Mission	10	211	176	387	11	246	175	421	10	217	163	380
Chinese	22	476	382	858	20	425	331	756	21	406	344	750
Other	4	36	34	70	2	17	17	34	2	15	10	25
Total Non-Govt.	36	723	592	1,315	33	688	523	1,211	33	638	517	1,155
Total all schools	190	2,491	2,168	4,659	192	2,553	2,127	4,680	182	2,163	2,094	4,257
										187	2,245	2,177
											4,422	

Secondary Schools	Form 1/CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE I			Form 2/CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE II			Form 3/CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE III			Form 4/CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE IV		
	Classes	B	G	T	Classes	B	G	T	Classes	B	G	T
Govt Malay	47	773	768	1,541	30	513	466	979	21	374	240	614
Govt English	21	351	326	677	13	276	137	413	17	321	185	506
Total Govt.	68	1,124	1,094	2,218	43	789	603	1,392	38	695	425	1,120
									18	336	142	478

APPENDIX III (*Cont'd.*)

CLASSES AND ENROLMENT, MAY, 1968

Mission	15	282	274	556	13	218	209	427	11	190	180	370	9	134	99	233
Chinese	6	103	83	186	4	62	51	113	3	68	27	95	2	42	10	52
Other	2	29	7	36	1	10	6	16	1	9	5	14	2	10	7	17
Total Non-Govt.	23	414	364	778	18	290	266	556	15	267	212	479	13	186	116	302
Total, all schools	91	1,538	1,458	2,996	61	1,079	869	1,948	53	962	637	1,599	31	522	258	780

<i>Primary/ Preparatory Schools</i>	<i>SrD. V/Prep. I</i>	<i>SrD. VI/Prep. II</i>	<i>PREP. III</i>	<i>Total</i>												
				<i>Classes</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Classes</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Classes</i>				
Govt Malay	805	802	1,607	68	780	762	1,542	—	—	—	—	785	8,317	7,877	16,194	
Govt English	774	701	1,475	29	528	454	982	29	559	477	1,036	104	1,861	1,632	3,493	
Total Govt.	1,579	1,503	3,082	97	1,308	1,216	2,524	29	559	477	1,036	889	10,178	9,509	19,687	
Mission	13	268	225	493	15	305	259	564	—	—	—	—	72	1,519	1,237	2,756
Chinese	16	296	264	560	14	216	187	403	—	—	—	—	114	2,212	1,878	4,090
Other	2	10	11	21	1	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	13	87	86	173
Total Non-Govt.	31	574	500	1,074	30	524	448	972	—	—	—	—	199	3,818	3,201	7,019
Total, all schools	181	2,153	2,003	4,156	127	1,932	1,664	3,496	29	559	477	1,036	1,088	13,996	12,710	26,706

APPENDIX III (*Cont'd.*)

CLASSES AND ENROLMENT, MAY, 1968

Secondary Schools	FORM 5/CHINESE						CHINESE SENIOR MIDDLE III			LOWER 6			UPPER 6			TOTAL				
	C/ G	B	C	T	C/ G	B	G	T	C/ B	G	T	C/ B	G	T	C/ G	T				
Govt. Malay	2	27	18	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	1,855	1,564	3,419		
Govt. English	9	166	84	250	—	—	—	2	45	12	57	2	26	4	30	73	1,353	818	2,171	
Total Govt.	11	193	102	295	—	—	—	2	45	12	57	2	26	4	30	182	3,208	2,382	5,590	
Mission	7	102	89	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	926	851	1,777		
Chinese	2	22	13	35	2	26	12	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	323	196	519		
Other															6	58	25	83		
Total Non-Govt.	9	124	102	226	2	26	12	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	1,307	1,072	2,379	
Total, all schools	20	317	204	521	2	26	12	38	2	45	12	57	2	26	4	30	262	4,515	3,454	7,969

APPENDIX IV

PUPILS AND TEACHERS PER CLASS, MAY, 1968

<i>TYPES OF SCHOOL</i>	<i>Total Pupils</i>	<i>Total Classes</i>	<i>Total Teachers</i>	<i>Average</i>	
				<i>No. of Teachers Per Class</i>	<i>Pupils Per Class</i>
<i>Primary/Preparatory</i>					
Govt. Malay	16,194	785	790	20.6	1
Govt. English	3,493	104	142	33.6	1.4
Mission	2,756	72	75	38.3	1
Chinese	4,090	114	124	35.9	1.1
Other	173	13	12	13.3	1
<i>Secondary</i>					
Govt. Malay, Forms 1-5	3,419	109	176	31.7	1.6
Govt. English, Forms 1-5	2,084	69	99	30.2	1.4
Govt. English, Forms L6 & U6	87	4	7	21.75	1.75
Chinese, J.M.I. — S.M. III	519	19	42	27.7	2.2
Others, Forms 1-4	83	6	8	13.8	1.3

APPENDIX V

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1968

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1. GOVERNMENT MALAY SCHOOLS						
<i>Secondary</i>						
BRUNEI TOWN (BRUNEI I)						
1. SMMP (Pusat)	456	257	713	34	7	41
2. SMJA	788	810	1598	62	10	72
TUTONG I						
3. SMMH	310	249	559	24	2	26
BELAIT						
4. SMAT, Kuala Belait	173	147	320	15	4	19
5. SMMA, Seria	65	66	131	9	1	10
TEMBURONG						
6. SMSH, Bangar	63	35	98	8	—	8
Total, Malay Sec.	1855	1564	3419	152	24	176
PRIMARY						
BRUNEI I (BRUNEI TOWN)						
1. Pusar Ulak	840	210	1050	37	9	46
2. SMRIF	—	780	780	—	38	38
3. SMLM	585	—	585	21	4	25
4. Sungai Kebun	316	730	1046	18	17	35
5. Pintu Malim	166	175	341	9	2	11
6. Sultan Lama	120	103	223	5	4	9
Total, Brunei I	2027	1998	4025	90	74	164
BRUNEI II						
7. SUAS, Muara	129	103	232	11	7	18
8. Serasa	55	51	106	1	2	3
9. Mentiri	16	12	28	3	—	3
10. Tanah Jambu	37	37	74	6	—	6
11. Sungai Hanching	118	100	218	9	5	14
12. Delima I	97	101	198	12	4	16
13. Anggerek Desa	208	191	399	11	9	20
14. Lambak	88	91	179	3	4	7
15. Amar Pahlawan	172	157	329	8	9	17
16. Gadong	121	137	258	5	6	11
17. Bunut	169	175	344	11	14	25
18. Bengkurong	20	15	35	3	—	3
19. Kilanas	117	116	233	6	10	16
20. Sengkurong	227	192	419	16	14	30
21. Jerudong	49	42	91	9	1	10

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1968

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
22. Kati Mahar	40	60	100	6	4	10
23. Subok	45	46	91	3	—	3
24. Kiulap	65	52	117	4	2	3
25. Kiarong	21	16	37	2	1	3
26. Anak Askar	24	23	47	2	2	4
27. Beribi	29	18	47	4	—	4
Total, Brunei II	1847	1735	3582	135	94	229
BRUNEI III						
28. Putat	36	25	61	3	—	3
29. Pengkalan Batu	36	32	68	5	—	5
30. Batu Marang	75	98	173	5	1	6
31. Limau Manis	59	36	95	4	—	4
32. Panchor Murai	41	42	83	3	—	3
33. Menunggol	34	34	68	3	—	3
34. Baru-Baru	35	26	61	3	—	3
35. Masin	31	31	62	4	—	4
36. Dato Gandi	93	97	190	7	1	8
37. Lumapas	102	87	189	6	3	9
38. Kasat	47	22	69	4	—	4
39. Berbunut	16	18	34	2	—	2
40. Pudak	22	22	44	4	—	4
41. Sungai Besar	27	31	58	4	—	4
42. Junjongan	26	19	45	2	—	2
Total, Brunei III	680	620	1300	59	5	64
TUTONG I						
43. SMMH, Tutong	150	154	304	9	6	15
44. Bukit Panggal	131	18	49	3	—	3
45. Kiudang	116	90	206	5	3	8
46. Menengah	19	29	48	3	—	3
47. Kupang	72	55	127	6	4	10
48. Sinaut	147	94	241	6	3	9
49. Bakiau	21	20	41	2	1	3
50. Penanjong	70	98	168	4	3	7
51. Mitus	37	29	66	2	1	3
52. Lamunin	108	100	208	8	2	10
53. Birau	5	58	113	8	1	9
54. Keriam	45	61	106	3	4	7
Total, Tutong I	871	806	1677	59	28	87

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1968

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
TUTONG II						
55. Muda Mahkota	19	26	45	2	1	3
56. Bukit Udal	37	38	75	3	1	4
57. Tanjung Maya	82	64	146	6	4	10
58. Layong	82	59	141	5	—	5
59. Panchong	34	36	70	3	1	4
60. Ukong	75	61	136	7	—	7
61. Rambai	64	56	120	6	—	6
62. Kampong Bukit	71	47	118	5	—	5
63. Benutan	35	25	60	6	—	6
64. Supon	34	19	53	2	—	2
65. Belabau	22	13	35	2	—	2
66. Damit Pemandang	30	27	57	3	—	3
67. Danau	35	44	79	4	1	5
68. Kesemua Negara	22	26	48	2	1	3
69. Tempuan Telisai	49	67	116	5	1	6
70. Sengkarai	68	67	135	3	1	4
71. Lubok Pulau	16	18	34	1	1	2
72. Penapar	39	25	64	2	1	3
Total, Tutong II	814	718	1532	67	13	80
BELAIT						
73. SMAT, Kuala Belait	443	450	893	19	19	38
74. SMMA, Seria	665	747	1412	32	14	46
75. Labi	84	56	140	3	3	6
76. Kuala Balai	20	11	31	2	—	2
77. Rampayoh	37	27	64	2	1	3
78. Bukit Sawat	57	45	102	4	—	4
79. Sukang	50	43	93	3	—	3
80. Melilas	27	29	56	3	—	3
81. Lumut	43	25	68	4	—	4
82. Sungai Liang	78	91	169	5	1	6
83. Meranking	22	17	39	2	—	2
84. Teraban	29	29	58	2	—	2
Total, Belait	1555	1570	3125	81	38	119
TEMBURONG						
85. SMSH, Bangar	146	108	254	5	3	8
86. Bokok	50	52	102	6	—	6
87. Biang	19	4	23	2	—	2
88. Batu Apoi	40	37	77	4	—	4
89. Labu	35	32	67	5	—	5

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1968

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
90. Amo	26	25	51	2	—	2
91. Kinua	32	16	48	3	—	3
92. Belingos	30	23	53	3	—	3
93. Belais	16	23	39	3	—	3
94. Piasau	24	18	42	2	—	2
95. Senukoh	21	22	43	2	—	2
96. Puni	39	34	73	2	2	4
97. Nagalang	14	13	27	1	—	1
98. Salangan	31	23	54	2	—	2
Total, Temburong	523	430	953	42	5	47
Total, Malay Primary	8317	7877	16194	533	257	790
Total, Malay Sec. and Primary	10172	9441	19613	685	281	966

II. GOVT. ENGLISH SCHOOLS

Secondary

1. SOASC, Brunei Town	949	124	1073	44	6	50
2. AAC, Seria	404	249	653	26	9	35
3. STPRI, Brunei Town	—	445	445	—	21	21
Total English Sec.	1353	818	2171	70	36	106

Preparatory

1. S.O.A.S. College,						
Brunei Town	991	—	991	36	1	37
Muara	38	36	74	3	—	3
Amar Pahlawan	74	57	131	5	—	5
Sengkurong	55	63	118	3	2	5
Bangar	11	11	22	1	—	1
Total, S.O.A.S.C.	1169	167	1336	48	3	51
2. Anthony Abell College,						
Seria	333	240	573	17	7	24
Kuala Belait	176	164	340	9	8	17
Tutong	183	159	342	12	1	13
Total, A.A.C.	692	563	1225	38	16	54
3. S.T.P.R.I., Brunei Town	—	902	902	—	37	37
Total, English Prep.	1861	1632	3493	86	56	142
Total, English Sec. and Preparatory	3214	2450	5664	156	92	248

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1968

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
III. MISSION ENGLISH SCHOOLS (<i>unassisted</i>)						
<i>Secondary</i>						
1. St. George's, Br. Town.	82	107	189	6	3	9
2. St. Andrew's, Br. Town	197	140	337	10	2	12
3. St. Michael's, Seria	302	—	302	8	4	12
4. St. Angela's, Seria	—	311	311	3	9	12
5. St. Margaret's, Seria	187	136	323	9	5	14
6. St. John's, K. Belait	106	122	228	5	4	9
7. St. James's, K. Belait	52	35	87	5	—	5
Total, Mission Sec.	926	851	1777	46	27	73
<i>Primary</i>						
1. St. George's, Br. Town	221	231	452	3	9	12
2. St. Andrew's, Br. Town	349	229	578	7	8	15
3. St. Michael's, Seria	373	—	373	—	10	10
4. St. Angela's, Seria	—	371	371	—	9	9
5. St. Margaret's, Seria	255	186	441	2	11	13
6. St. John's, K. Belait	193	128	321	—	9	9
7. St. James's, K. Belait	128	92	220	—	7	7
Total, Mission Prim.	1519	1237	2756	12	63	75
<i>Kindergarten</i>						
1. St. George's, Br. Town	40	21	61	—	1	1
2. St. Andrew's, Br. Town	39	29	68	—	4	4
3. St. Michael's, Seria	45	—	45	—	1	1
4. St. Angela's, Seria	—	49	49	—	1	1
5. St. Margaret's, Seria	31	16	47	—	2	2
6. St. John's, K. Belait	29	34	63	—	2	2
7. St. James's, K. Belait	22	17	39	—	2	2
Total, Mission Kindergarten	206	166	372	—	13	13
Total, Mission Sec., Prim. & Kind.	2651	2254	4905	58	103	161
IV. CHINESE SCHOOLS (<i>assisted</i>)						
<i>Secondary</i>						
1. Chung Hwa, Br. Town	91	67	158	15	2	17
2. Chung Ching, Seria	182	100	282	14	3	17
3. Chung Hwa, K. Belait	50	29	79	7	1	8
Total, Chinese Sec.	323	196	519	36	6	42

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1968

	Boys	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
		Girls	Total		Men	Women	Total
<i>Primary</i>							
1.	Chung, Hwa, Br. Town	728	655	1383	12	29	41
2.	Chung Hwa, Kiudang	24	17	41	2	—	2
3.	Chung Hwa, Tutong	89	75	164	4	1	5
4.	Chung Lian, Sg. Liang	70	49	119	2	2	4
5.	Chung Ching, Seria	796	658	1454	17	25	42
6.	Chung Hwa, K. Belait	398	341	739	8	14	22
7.	Chung Hwa, Labi	94	66	160	3	3	6
8.	Pai Yuek, Bangar	13	17	30	1	1	2
	Total, Chinese Prim.	2212	1878	4090	49	75	124
<i>Kindergarten</i>							
1.	Chung Hwa, Br. Town	102	95	197	—	5	5
2.	Chung Hwa, Tutong	20	18	38	—	1	1
3.	Chung Lian, Sg. Liang	23	22	45	—	1	1
4.	Chung Ching, Seria	172	159	331	—	6	6
5.	Chung Hwa, K. Belait	83	86	169	—	4	4
	Total, Chinese Kind.	400	380	780	—	17	17
	Total, Chinese Sec., Prim. & Kind.	2935	2454	5389	85	98	183
V.	OTHER SCHOOLS (<i>unassisted</i>)						
	<i>Secondary</i>						
1.	Borneo Char. Inst.	58	25	83	4	4	8
	<i>Primary</i>						
1.	Panaga (B.S.P. Co.)						
	English Stream	40	45	85	1	6	7
	Dutch Stream	47	41	88	—	5	5
	Total	87	86	173	1	11	12
	<i>Kindergarten</i>						
1.	Panaga (B.S.P. Co.)	17	8	25	—	2	2
	Total, Other Sec., Prim. & Kind.	162	119	281	5	17	22
VI.	VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (<i>unassisted</i>)						
1.	Artisan Training School (B.S.P. Co.)	72	—	72	7	—	7

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1968

	<i>PUPILS</i>			<i>TEACHERS</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
VII. Govt. TEACHER TRAINING						
1. Brunei Teachers' College						
Malay Section	219	114	333	8	1	9
English Section	126	81	207	9	4	13
Total	345	195	540	17	5	22

SUMMARY

Govt. Malay Schools	10172	9441	19613	685	281	966
Govt. English Schools	3214	2450	5664	156	92	248
Mission English Schools	2651	2254	4905	58	103	161
Chinese Schools	2935	2454	5389	85	98	183
Other Schools	162	119	281	5	17	22
Vocational School	72	—	72	7	—	7
Govt. Teacher Training	345	195	540	17	5	22
Grand Total	19551	16913	36464	1013	596	1609
Total in 1967	18437	15820	34257	954*	560*	1514*
Increase in 1968	1114	1093	2207	59	36	95

* Excluding 71 male and 35 female student-teachers,
total 106, on full-time teaching practice.

APPENDIX VI

ANALYSIS OF PUPILS BY RACE, MAY, 1968

Type of School/ College	MALAY		CHINESE		INDIAN		EUROPEAN		EURASIAN		OTHER RACES		TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Govt. Malay	9807	9201	196	139	7	11	1	—	2	3	159	87	10172	9441	19613
Govt. English	2773	1956	381	404	12	17	—	—	10	10	38	63	3214	2450	5664
Mission	511	319	1716	1557	135	122	5	4	62	22	222	230	2651	2254	4905
Chinese	53	54	2878	2397	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2955	2454	5389	
Other	25	14	33	13	2	2	101	86	—	4	1	—	162	119	281
Vocational	27	—	41	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	72	—	72
Teacher Training	314	150	29	42	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	345	195	540
TOTAL	13510	11694	5274	4552	158	152	107	90	76	41	426	384	19551	16913	36464
TOTAL, all pupils	25,204		9826		310		197		117		810		36464		

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Graduate Below Level or Chinese Prior Middle			Student Teacher		TOTALS						
Trained		Untrained	Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	Total	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	13	13
5	—	9	—	—	—	5	—	12	—	17	17
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
6	—	20	—	—	—	7	—	25	—	32	32
85	192	170	9	2	332	85	201	172	533	257	790
13	—	—	—	—	—	82	53	4	3	86	56
1	2	35	—	—	—	4	4	8	59	12	63
2	8	33	—	—	—	9	4	40	71	49	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	1	11
01	202	238	9	2	428	157	253	305	681	462	1143
11	—	—	15	8	137	16	15	8	152	24	176
3	1	—	—	—	49	27	21	9	70	36	106
—	2	—	—	—	8	9	38	18	46	17	73
—	—	—	—	—	11	2	25	4	36	6	42
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	8
14	3	1	15	8	205	54	103	43	308	97	405
—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	7
1	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	—	—	17	5
22	212	259	24	10	650	223	363	373	1013	596	1609

APPENDIX IX

TRAINED BRUNEI TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS/COLLEGES,
1968

<i>Type of School/College</i>	<i>Non-Graduate O Level & Above</i>			<i>Non-Graduate Below O Level</i>			<i>T O T A L</i>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malay Primary	—	—	—	332	85	417	332	85	417
Malay Secondary	4	3	7	121	9	130	125	12	137
Eng. Prep./Sec.	2	3	5	52	14	66	54	17	71
BTC	—	1	1	10	1	11	10	2	12
<i>TOTAL</i>	6	7	13	515	109	624	521	116	637

APPENDIX X

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS, 1968

1. MALAYSIAN L.C.E. (MALAY-MEDIUM), 1968

Candidates	Grade A	Grade B	Total full LCE Passes	Passed in at least one Subject	Failed in all Subjects	Total Candidates examined
SMMP (Pusat)	176	53	229	197	15	441
SMMH, Tutong	11	13	24	73	3	100
SMAT, K. Belait	23	9	32	50	6	88
BTTC	42	19	61	99	4	164
Private	51	11	62	259	69	390
Sek. Menengah Arab *	6	1	7	8	-	15
TOTAL	309	106	415	686	97	1198

* Religious Affairs Department School.

2. MALAYSIAN L.C.E. (ENGLISH-MEDIUM), 1968.

Candidates	Grade A	Grade B	Total full LCE Passes	Passed in at least one Subject	Failed in all Subjects	Total Candidates examined
SOASC College	69	26	95	137	4	236
A.A. College	68	18	86	58	1	145
STPRI	47	10	57	65	5	127
St. Andrew's	18	5	23	62	4	89
St. Angela's	29	8	37	27	1	65
St. George's	13	1	14	15	1	30
St. James's	9	2	11	15	-	26
St. John's	29	-	29	6	3	38
St. Margaret's	19	-	19	41	1	61
St. Michael's	30	4	34	32	1	67
Private	6	5	11	67	27	105
TOTAL	337	79	416	525	48	989

3. MALAYSIA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION/GCE O LEVEL
(MALAY-MEDIUM), 1968.

Candidates	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Total O Level Passed		Failed	Total Candidates examined
SMMP (Pusat)	-	4	10	14	26	16	42
Private candidates	-	3	22	25	42	31	73
TOTAL	-	7	32	39	68	47	115

4. COMBINED CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/GCE O LEVEL AND MALAYSIA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION/GCE O LEVEL (ENGLISH-MEDIUM), 1968.

Candidates	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Total GCE O Level Passed	Failed	Total Candidates examined
S.O.A.S. College	7	17	50	38	112	45
A.A. College	15	17	18	15	65	5
St. Andrew's	2	3	4	15	24	7
St. Angela's	8	14	14	8	44	—
St. George's	—	—	5	—	5	1
St. Margaret's	5	17	12	18	52	9
St. Michael's	10	13	9	—	32	—
Private	—	7	27	64	98	58
TOTAL	47	88	139	158	432	125
						557

5. CAMBRIDGE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/G.C.E. A LEVEL, 1968.

Candidates	H.S.C.	G.C.E. A Level	Total Passed	Failed	Total Candidates examined
S.O.A.S. College	2	22	24	3	27
Private	—	7	9	6	15
TOTAL	4	29	33	9	42

6. CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE EXAMINATION, 1968.

SCHOOL	Passed			Provisionally passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Chung Hwa, Brunei Town	...	6	8	14	10	4
Chung Ching, Seria	...	16	6	22	9	5
Chung Hwa, Kuala Belait	...	14	5	19	4	—
TOTAL	...	36	19	55	23	9
						32

SCHOOL	Failed			Total candidates examined		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Chung Hwa, Brunei Town	...	7	—	7	23	12
Chung Hwa, Kuala Belait	...	1	—	1	24	10
Chung Ching, Seria	...	—	—	—	20	6
TOTAL	...	8	—	8	67	28
						95

7. CHINESE SENIOR MIDDLE EXAMINATION, 1968.

SCHOOL	Passed			Provisionally passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Chung Hwa, Brunei Town ...	5	5	10	1	1	2
Chung Ching, Seria ...	13	5	18	3	—	3
TOTAL	18	10	28	4	1	5

SCHOOL	Failed			Total candidates examined		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Chung Hwa, Brunei Town ...	1	—	1	7	6	13
Chung Ching, Seria ...	3	1	4	19	6	25
TOTAL	4	1	5	26	12	38

8. LONDON G.C.E. O LEVEL, 1968.

SESSION	Passed		Failed		<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
January	55		54		109
June	67		42		109
TOTAL	122		96		218

9. LONDON G.C.E. A. LEVEL, 1968.

SESSION	Passed		Failed		<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
January	7		8		15
June	3		9		12
TOTAL	10		17		27

10. LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1968.

STAGE & SUBJECT	Passed		Failed		<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
STAGE I					
Typewriting	1		3		4
Shorthand	—		5		5
Book-keeping	4		—		4

<i>STAGE & SUBJECT</i>		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
STAGE II				
Typewriting	1	—
Shorthand	—	—
Book-keeping	1	2
STAGE III				
Typewriting	1	—
Shorthand	—	1
Accounting	—	1

11. ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS, 1968.

<i>SESSION</i>		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
STAGE I				
Typewriting	...	...	3	22
Shorthand	...	...	5	9
Book-keeping	...	...	3	2
English for Foreigners	...	7	10	17
English Language	...	—	4	4
Commerce	...	...	1	2
Arithmetic	...	...	—	1
STAGE II				
Typewriting	...	...	1	12
Shorthand	...	...	—	5
Book-keeping	...	...	3	4
English for Foreigners	...	7	8	15
English Language	...	—	—	5
Arithmetic	...	...	—	1
STAGE III				
Typewriting	...	...	5	7
English for Foreigners	...	3	9	12

12. CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS, 1968.

<i>SUBJECT</i>		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
Mathematics B		1	—	1
Mathematics C		—	1	1
Engineering Drawing		—	1	1
Engineering Science		1	2	3

SUBJECT	Passed	Failed	Total Candidates Examined
Intermediate in Structural Engineering	1	-	1
Electrical Engineering Practice	1	-	1
Written-Alternating Current	-	1	1
Advanced Electrical Technology	1	1	2
Elementary Telecom. Practice	3	2	5
Telecommunication Principles B	1	-	1
Telecommunication Principles C	1	-	1
Communication Radio C	-	1	1
Radio & Line Transmission A	1	5	6
Radio & Line Transmission B	2	-	2
Sound & T.V. Studio Techniques	1	-	1
Sound & T.V. Transmission C	1	-	1
Line Plant Practice A	-	1	1
Advanced Line Transmission	-	1	1

APPENDIX XI

OVERSEAS STUDENTS, JUNE, 1968

I. GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

	COURSE	Malaysia		Singapore		Britain		Canada		Australia		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	F
1. POST-GRADUATE	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Medicine	1	—
2. GRADUATE	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Agriculture	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Architecture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Art	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Business Studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Civil Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economics	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Economics & Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economics & Political Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economics & Sociology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Science (Biochemistry)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Science (Environmental)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COURSE	Malaysia		Singapore		Britain		Canada		Australia		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total
Science (General) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Science (Microbiology) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Sociology ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	4	—	—	—	24	4	3	—	8	—	39	4
3. NON-GRADUATE												
Accountancy ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Art ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Construction & Civil Engineering ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Education ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	7	16
TOTAL ...	...	3	—	—	—	13	9	—	—	—	16	9
4. VOCATIONAL												
Nursing ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
TOTAL ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
5. SCHOOL												
Secondary Malay ...	...	—	—	19	40	10	—	—	—	—	40	29
Secondary English ...	...	—	6	—	40	—	22	6	—	—	68	6
TOTAL ...	...	6	19	80	10	22	6	—	—	—	108	35
GRAND TOTAL, GOVERNMENT	13	19	80	10	60	24	3	—	—	—	164	53
												217

III. NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

VICES

<i>Japan</i>	<i>Britain</i>		<i>Canada</i>		<i>Australia</i>		<i>U.S.A.</i>		<i>Total</i>		
<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
—	5	2	3	1	2	2	—	1	41	23	64

IV. SUMMARY — GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE S

<i>COURSE</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Taiwan</i>	
			<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	
1. Post-Graduate	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Graduate	...	4	—	3	1	2	1
3. Non-Graduate	...	8	—	1	—	—	1
4. Vocational	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. School	...	6	19	80	10	—	—
TOTAL	18	19	84	11	2
						1	26
							16

STUDENTS COMBINED

<i>Japan</i>		<i>Britain</i>		<i>Canada</i>		<i>Australia</i>		<i>U.S.A.</i>		<i>Total</i>		
<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
1	—	30	6	7	1	10	2	2	1	84	27	111
—	—	22	13	—	—	7	1	—	—	39	14	53
—	—	—	41	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	44	44
—	—	25	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	113	37	150
1	—	79	68	8	1	19	5	2	1	239	122	361

APPENDIX XII

ADULT EDUCATION, 1968

I. MALAY-MEDIUM

(i) Enrolment and Staff

COURSE	ENROLMENT			STAFF		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Literacy/Basic Education	931	1,346	2,277	94	48	142
Malay for Foreigners	101	52	153	9	—	9
Domestic Subjects	—	935	935	—	16	16
Secondary Education						
(a) L.C.E.	263	45	308	31	4	35
(b) M.C.E.	71	2	73	8	1	9
(c) Form 2	15	—	15	7	1	8
(d) Form 4	48	4	52	8	1	9
(e) Form 6	9	—	9	5	—	5
Commercial Courses						
(a) Typing	59	88	147	5	—	5
(b) Shorthand	119	50	169	9	—	9
Foreign Languages						
(a) Chinese	146	3	149	4	—	4
(b) Japanese	57	7	64	2	—	2
Music	40	20	60	1	1	2
Malay Self-defence	442	—	442	27	—	27
TOTAL	2,301	2,552	4,853	210	72	282

(ii) Local Certificates awarded

COURSE	Stage	No. of Certificates
Literacy/Basic Education ...	Elementary	487
	Advanced	247
Malay for Foreigners	Stage III	16
Typing	Elementary	15
	Intermediate	72
	Advanced	18
Shorthand	Elementary	8
	Intermediate	5
	Advanced	3
Chinese	Primary II	16
Japanese	Primary II	12

(iii) Public Examination Successes

Examination	No. of full Certificates
L.C.E.	56
M.C.E.	25

ADULT EDUCATION, 1968 (Contd.)

II. ENGLISH-MEDIUM

(i) Enrolment and Staff

COURSE	ENROLMENT			STAFF		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Primary English	582	183	765	17	8	25
Junior Secondary English	270	100	370	11	2	13
G.C.E. O Level Subjects	120	53	173	6	1	7
Cambridge School Cert.	40	8	48	10	1	11
Cambridge Higher School Certificate	18	2	20	5	—	5
Typewriting	21	37	58	2	—	2
Shorthand	25	55	80			
Book-keeping	15	5	20	1	—	1
TOTAL	1,051	443	1,534	54	12	66

(ii) Local English Language Certificates awarded

LEVEL						No. of Certificates
Primary Standard II	...	...	...	...	...	95
Primary Standard IV	...	...	...	...	...	59
Primary Standard VI	...	...	...	...	...	20
Secondary Form 1	...	...	...	...	...	58
Secondary Form 2	...	...	...	...	...	9

(iii) Public Examination Successes

Examination	Grade A			Grade B		Passed in at least one subject
L.C.E.	6	5	67
<hr/>						
Examination	Div. I		Div. II	GCE O Level		
SC/MCE/GCE O Level	3	8	20	

APPENDIX XIII

MALAY LANGUAGE TEACHING IN ENGLISH-MEDIUM AND CHINESE-MEDIUM SCHOOLS.

<i>TYPE of SCHOOL</i>	<i>No. Schools</i>	<i>No. Classes</i>	<i>ENROLMENT</i>			<i>STAFF</i>		
			<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government English	3	15	260	216	476	8	—	8
Mission English	7	135	2,167	1,949	4,116	71	4	75
Chinese	8	131	2,379	2,009	4,388	64	7	71
<i>TOTAL</i>	18	281	4,806	4,174	8,980	143	11	154

(b) LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE BUREAU, BRUNEI

1968 represents a year of special significance, not only for the many development projects taking place, but for an important historical event namely the coronation of His Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah.

The Language and Literature Bureau was one of the departments which assisted in making preparations and giving contributions for the celebrations. Among these was a special book "BUKU PERPUSPAAN" (Coronation Book) which is well known now to the people of Brunei.

Although the work done by the Bureau for the coronation took up much time, other activities carried out during past years in order to fulfill the policies of the Department under section 82 (1) of the Constitution were carried out smoothly and conscientiously. However there are still some programmes that could not be implemented fully due to the shortage of qualified staff.

Towards the end of the year two Senior Officers (Literary Officers) were recruited by the department but only one arrived in Brunei before the year ended.

The situation in each section and results achieved are as follows :—

Personal Emoluments (Establishment Section) :

For 1968 the department was voted \$37,587.00 for the salaries of 96 persons. \$72,000.00 was transferred to other sub-heads which incurred a shortage i.e. Light and Power \$60,000.00 and Labour \$12,000.00. \$261,563.87 was the actual amount paid in salaries to staff numbering 49. \$42,023.13 remained in the estimates for 20 vacant posts notified yet although advertisements were published during the year.

The following is the list of additional vacant posts :—

No.	Appointments	Filled	Still vacant
1.	Literary Officer	1	1
2.	Chief Librarian	—	1

3.	Senior Translator	1	1
4.	Translator	—	3
5.	Editor of Publications	—	1
6.	Assistant Editor	2	2
7.	Assistant Editor, News	1	1
8.	Terminologist	1	—
9.	Assistant Terminologist	1	1
10.	Research Officer	1	—
11.	Asst. Research Officer	1	1
12.	Compiling Officer (Dictionary)	1	—
13.	Librarian	3	1
14.	Assistant Librarian	1	3
15.	Proof Reader	1	—
16.	Binder	1	—
17.	Stenographer	—	—
18.	Clerk Grade "B"	1	—
19.	Clerk Grade "A"	1	—
20.	Typist	3	1
21.	Receptionist/Telephone Operator	1	1
22.	Technical Asst. Grade III	1	1
23.	Photographer	—	1
		24	20

Revenue :

The department spent \$51,795.28 for the publication of books produced by the department under two sub-heads of the Estimates-Publications \$14,627.42 and Magazines \$10,167.86. The department managed to collect revenue from the sale of the publications through local and overseas agents amounting to \$44,158.41.

Publication Section :

Besides publishing the following quarterly magazines :—

BAHANA in the form of literature.

BERIGA in the form of general knowledge and low academic value for adult readings.

MEKAR for children.

This department also published the following books for children written by Assistant Editor Awang Muslim Burmat :—

1. Gambang dan Gambu.
2. Si-Belang.
3. Si-Kumbang.
4. Bundan dan Galoh.
5. Si-Kanchil.
6. Raja dalam Hutan.
7. Si-Panjang.
8. Keluarga Tuan Asri.

In addition the book on the coronation, "BUKU PERPUSPA-AN", was also published. During the year too an agreement was made with Longmans Publishing Company to translate 10 books on science into Malay for children reading. Discussions too were held with Federal Publications Ltd., Singapore to publish a series of 6 text-books on science for Primary Class in Malay Schools. Preparations were made to publish a song book entitled "DEWAN IRAMA" for Primary Schools. The Geography Book on Brunei and National Atlas which should have been ready during the year met with delay in its compilation by the Geographical Section of the University of Malaya.

Translation Section :

This section suffered badly from the shortage of staff. Nevertheless it succeeded in doing the following work :—

1. Translating articles from English, German and Dutch magazines into Malay for publication in BERIGA, BAHANA or MEKAR.
2. Translating forms in English into Malay for other departments.
3. Translating French correspondence into Malay for other departments.

Terminology Section :

Besides finding new terms put forward daily to this section and compiling technical terms found in books to be translated into

Malay, and coining suitable Malay terms, the committee on legal terms of the Section succeeded in coining 585 legal terms during 1968.

Dictionary :

At present the Dictionary Section is compiling words in Brunei's local dialects and also words for a Children's Dictionary. This work was moving slowly due to many difficulties before compiling could be done efficiently.

The following table shows the extent work done so far :—

Name of Dictionary	No. of words re-checked	No. of words not re-checked	No. of words given meaning but not re-checked
Local Dialects	1,238	259	1,059
Children	775	613	—
Dictionary			

The Dictionary Section is now collecting published Malay/Indonesia dictionaries to form a library of dictionaries.

Research Section :

The following are the results achieved by this section according to serial number up to 31st December, 1968.

No.	of Researches	History	Customs	Old Litera- ture	Modem Litera- ture	Art and Culture	Language
1.	Manuscript			17			
2.	Book/Magazine						
3.	Micro-film	6	2	40		3	
4.	Xerox (photo-copy)	17					
5.	Tape-recording		10	11	13	22	21
6.	Records on interviews						

* According to the titles of stories, not number of books.

This section experienced many difficulties due to insufficient financial provision.

Library Section :

The task of creating a National Library is going on smoothly. This section has seven officers :—

- 3 librarians
- 1 assistant librarian
- 2 library attendants
- 1 typist.

In addition there are two officers engaged on a temporary basis by this section. They are a Bookbinder and a Driver.

The library is divided into four sections :—

1. Adult Library.
2. Reference Library.
3. Children Library.
4. Travelling Library.

Besides collecting books of academic value, articles on language and literature and culture of the Malay people, it also collects hundreds of journals and magazines.

As a first step towards making this library the national library, it was declared open to the public on 21st November, 1968. The number of visitors from 21st November, 1968 to 21st December, 1968 are as follows :—

Adults	...	...	...	...	2,113
Children	...	...	...	...	1,163
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>3,276</u>

From the above figures, it could be concluded that the public's response is encouraging and satisfactory.

The number of books in the library is now 27,687.

Regarding the Travelling Library, we are glad to say that this section is ready to serve the public at any moment but the main obstacle is shortage of staff to do the work. If this problem

could be overcome, the Travelling Library could introduced the Language & Literature Bureau to every part of the state and thus the Bureau would really become the focus of the public working to gain knowledge in various fields.

Language Development Section :

It was stressed in the 1967 report that the main task of this section was to promote the use of the Malay language by the public. It was also emphasised, that to achieve this object, the following steps should be taken :—

Directly, this section should carry out projects pertaining to the development of the language.

Indirectly, this section should give moral and physical support to every activity of language development.

The use of Malay by Shops and Firms :

As stated in the past reports, 1968 saw the continuation of the work of officers from this section who visited and advised shopkeepers and managers of firms on the use of Malay. It could be stated that during 1968, shops and firms gave their co-operation to this section. During 1968 many requests, written or by direct approach were made to the officers of the section, asking for help in translating business forms, receipts and others, even though this was not the work of the section. The only way the section was able to help is to give the appropriate Malay terms for the English forms and receipts and it was up to the shopkeepers and managers of firms to translate the forms and receipts based on the Malay terms supplied by the section. Similarly with other government departments, but nevertheless this section sometime translated forms that were urgently needed for use because those departments had no translators.

The use of Malay in Cinemas :

As in 1967, all cinemas in the state before the main film screened slides reminding the audience to use Malay in daily life.

This showed the co-operation of the management of cinemas in this respect. From time to time managers of cinemas were requested to use Malay as widely as possible in advertisements

slides. On the long term basis, the process of changing other languages into Malay on slide advertisements was encouraging and satisfactory.

Posters and Stickers :

In this aspect there was not much change from years past. Notices on the roadsides were inspected and repaired and in some cases transferred to more suitable sites as focus points for the public. Many people asked for the car stickers supplied by this section free of charge. These posters and stickers are meant to remind the people of this state that they have an official language. The time will come when such posters and stickers would not be necessary to implement the 1959 constitution which officially declares Malay as the official language.

Training :

This department sent several officers overseas for specialised courses to gain more knowledge and experience so that they could carry out their work more smoothly. The following officers were sent to attend courses :—

1. Awang Ali bin Haji Hassan
for training in compiling a primary geography book
at the University of Malaya.
2. Awang Muslim bin Burmat
attending a course in Malay Studies at the University
of Malaya.
3. Awangku Bungsu bin Pengiran Zakiah
attending a course on book binding at the Archives
of Malaysia.

(c) MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

There is an Assistant Minister for Medical and Health affairs.

The Director of Medical Services is the Head of the Medical and Health Department and is responsible for the clinical and preventive Public Health Services within the State.

He is, in addition, the Registrar of Births and Deaths, the Registrar of Medical Practitioners and Dentists and the Registrar of Midwives. He is also the Licensing Officer under the Poisons Enactment. He is gazetted as the Port Health Officer and is directly responsible for administering the following laws in Brunei :—

1. The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment.
2. The Births and Deaths Registration Enactment (1923).
3. The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Enactment (1956).
4. The Midwives Enactment (1955).
5. The Dangerous Drugs Enactment (1956).
6. Poisons Enactment (1956).

As head of the Government Medical and Health Services, he is responsible for the planning, programming and implementation of the national health programme, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Development.

The senior staff of the Medical and Health Department now includes in addition to the Director of Medical Services :—

- (a) 6 Clinical Specialists
- (b) 2 Medical Officers of Health
- (c) 19 Medical Officers
- (d) 5 Dental Officers
- (e) 1 Pharmaceutical Chemist
- (f) 2 Matrons
- (g) 1 Sister Tutor
- (h) 1 Midwifery Tutor
- (i) 2 Physiotherapists
- (j) 1 Malariaologist

General Medical Services :

The General Medical Services to the State are provided through several hospitals, outdoor clinics, travelling dispensaries, and a Flying Doctor Service.

The State is divided into 4 Administrative Districts. Of these, Brunei District includes the Capital, Brunei Town, in which is located the Headquarters of the Medical and Health Department and the largest State Hospital. Most clinical Specialists are attached to the latter and visit other parts of the State periodically.

There is a busy District Hospital of 105 beds at Kuala Belait in Belait District; and a small District Hospital of 16 beds at Bangar in Temburong District.

Administrative and clinical medical staff including Specialists are maintained in Brunei and to a lesser degree in Kuala Belait.

A recent innovation is the posting of two Medical Officers to Tutong Town whose responsibility is the care of Tutong District.

A Doctor visits the District Hospital at Bangar in Temburong District, regularly.

The main State Hospital is the General Hospital, Brunei Town, and provides a full range of up-to-date medical facilities. In the year under consideration, this hospital had 224 functioning beds. A new Mental Unit, including 14 male and female beds and diagnostic facilities was opened in 1968 as part of the General Hospital, Brunei Town.

In 1968 considerable progress was made in the construction of the new 3-storey, District Hospital at Kuala Belait. This hospital is planned to have 185 beds, of which 28 beds will be accommodated in a separate Psychiatric Unit. The latter unit will have a modern Outpatients' Department and two well subdivided wards for male and female patients.

The Government in 1968 provided a Budget of \$B7,978,365.

Specialist Clinical Services are available at Brunei Town where there are two Specialist Physicians, a Specialist Surgeon, an Ophthalmologist, an Obstetrician and Gynaecologist and an Anaesthetist.

One of the Specialist Physicians is a Specialist Chest Physician.

A Specialist Surgeon was stationed at the District Hospital, Kuala Belait, where appreciable enhancement of surgical facilities were constructed in 1967.

Female Clinics throughout the State are in the care of Lady Medical Officers.

Treatment of mental patients is in the hands of a Medical Officer experienced in this speciality who has also attached to him an experienced Mental Health Sister. Two members of the Brunei Nursing Staff who had undergone a year's training in Mental Health Nursing in the United Kingdom rejoined the Department in 1968 and have since been attached to the Mental Wards for duty.

Movements of patients to the main hospital centre is by ambulance along the main road and subsidiary roads; and by outboard engine boats along the main waterways. From the remote kampongs (villages) patients are lifted to the nearest hospital by the Flying Doctor Helicopter, which is provided by the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment. The Flying Doctor Team is provided by the Medical & Health Department. The administration of the Flying Doctor Service is under the direct control of the Director of Medical Services.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company makes an important contribution to the care of the sick of the State. The Company has a well staffed hospital at Seria of 85 beds which has recently completed construction. In the main, the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company also provides public health services within its area. Excellent cooperation between the Brunei Shell Petroleum Medical Department and the Government Medical and Health Department has always been maintained.

The Flying Doctor Service :

This Service, conducted by helicopter, was introduced in 1965 and has made possible the provision of modern medical facilities

to all kampongs (villages) in the remote parts of the State. Many of these were previously, completely isolated for long periods in every year.

The Flying Doctor Team usually consists of a doctor, a mid-wife and a nurse. They go out on a regular service three times a week; and also frequently attend emergencies when these occur.

The basis of the organization of the Service is the division of the 268 rural kampongs (villages) into 24 groups. In each group one kampung is called the Key Kampung and is the main kampung visited : the remaining kampongs feed their patients to the Key Kampung. However, exigencies permitting, some of the feeding kampongs are also visited.

Two days before each flight the public is informed, by radio announcement, when and where the Flying Doctor Team will visit so that patients and pregnant women can be assembled.

A good radio intercommunication system has been established, and this allows information to be readily conveyed to the Flying Doctor about any emergency which may occur.

Training :

The first two Brunei Doctors to qualify and return to the State commenced serving the Medical & Health Department in 1968. They have been attached to the Specialist Officers in order to initiate training for specialist careers.

There are a number of other Brunei students who are studying medicine; and also a number who are training as nurses abroad. Of these, the majority are in receipt of Government scholarship grants.

Within the State is a School of Nursing in the charge of a Sister Tutor. There is also a School of Midwifery in the care of a qualified Midwifery Sister Tutor.

The Medical Department Overseas Training and Scholarship Committee makes recommendations to Government periodically of various medical staff for post-graduate qualification courses as Ward Sisters, Psychiatric Nurses and in other nursing specialities. School Dental Nurses and Dental Mechanics are usually trained at the Dental Training School in Penang.

Laboratory Technicians and Public Health Inspectors are currently under training in Singapore. Junior Public Health Inspectors undergo a course of training in the State.

Recruitment into the Medical and Health Department from the State, being restricted because of the State's limited population, has often been achieved by advertisement, from overseas territories; and of course from Brunei State, if available.

The Dental Services :

In addition to the main Dental Clinics at the General Hospital, Brunei Town, and at the District Hospital, Kuala Belait, there are many school dental clinics in operation, 15 of which were brought into use in 1966, and are fully equipped.

Many dental patients, young and old, are brought to Brunei Town for dental treatment under the auspices of the Flying Doctor Service.

Refresher Courses for Dental Mechanics have been organized with the cooperation of the Dental Training School in Penang.

School Medical Services :

A very experienced School Medical Health Officer has been recruited and the School Health Service was inaugurated in May, 1967.

With the complete cooperation of the Education Department, a preliminary survey of the schools in the State of Brunei was conducted by the School Medical Health Officer. There were 108 schools including Malay Primary and Secondary, Government English and Private and Chinese Schools, with a total pupil population of 34,257 at the end of 1968. The latter is about 22.7% of the total population of the State. The School Health Service is concerned with the following activities :—

- (a) School Sanitation.
- (b) Medical Inspection
- (c) Control of Communicable Diseases
- (d) Correction of defects
- (e) Health Education

Considerable progress has been made since the commencement of this Service.

Malaria and Malaria Eradication Project :

Malaria has been recorded since 1921 as a serious problem in parts of Brunei, although it has been reported to be slight or absent from some other parts.

A systematic malaria survey was done in 1952 and 1953 by an Australian Malaria Survey Team and Specialists from the World Health Organization. Following this, Government carried out anti-malaria activities which include DDT house spraying and anti-malaria drugs distribution from 1953 to 1962. In 1962 WHO recommended to Government the institution of a National Malaria Eradication Project with assistance from WHO. An agreement was signed between the Government and WHO, on 7th May, 1962. A Malaria Adviser was assigned to Brunei by WHO on 20th May, 1962. In addition a WHO Sanitarian was sent to Brunei as a Junior Adviser. During 1966 the National Malaria Eradication Project was actively engaged in the "Attack Phase" of eradication which continued until the end of the year. In 1967 the State of Brunei entered into the "Consolidation Phase". The State is still in the "Consolidation Phase".

The Project staff were previously assisted by two WHO Advisers (one of them a Sanitarian), who were responsible for the original inception and administration of the National Malaria Eradication Project. It should be recorded that the Junior Adviser (a Sanitarian) was also of great service to the Medical and Health Department in the training of Junior Health Inspectors in General Hygiene. From the 1st January, 1968, WHO Advisers were completely withdrawn from the State. The National Malaria Eradication Project continued its excellent function with its own comprehensive staff.

Government approved a total expenditure of B\$5,504,670 for a five-year period 1963 to 1968.

The National Malaria Eradication Project is provided with a Headquarters building including offices, laboratories, map making room and a conference room.

It has also ample vehicles and riverine transport.

11,543 slides were examined in 1968. Of these 8 were positive but were not due to indigenous infection.

The National Malaria Eradication Project staff have been carrying out a filariasis survey in certain parts of the State. This has been very productive particularly in Tutong District where an appreciable number of cases was discovered. All such cases were put on standard routine treatment.

General Public Health Cover :

There was a Cholera Epidemic in the State of Brunei in 1965. Since then, every effort is made to maintain a high standard of immunisation against this disease within the State. Special care is taken to ensure a high standard of immunisation in time for the annual birthday celebrations of His Highness the Sultan, when large congregations of people occur. In October, 1967, His Highness the Sultan abdicated in favour of his eldest son. It was therefore necessary to anticipate the large congregations of people which would occur for His Highness the Sultan's Birthday Celebrations and also for the period of Celebrations of His Highness' Coronation. This entails initiation of the immunisation programme several months before the expected great events.

The expected concentration of population for His Highness' Coronation duly occurred. Fortunately, the major part of the resident population had been immunised against Cholera and strict precautions were observed and taken to deal with food handlers. Fortunately, also, this great event passed off with incident.

The Flying Doctor Service innoculates all villagers requiring immunisation. This is a permanent service.

Particular attention is paid to reports of Cholera in neighbouring territories and to information received from the WHO. In 1968 a total of 94,050 Cholera innoculations were given in the State.

**NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED IN 1968
(AND IN COMPARISON WITH 1966 AND 1967)**

Cholera	-	-	-
Typhoid, paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections	3	29	27
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	12	10	33
Enteric and other diarrhoeal diseases	267	3	64
Tuberculosis (all forms)	171	156	332
Leprosy	-	3	3
Diphtheria	17	8	11
Whooping cough	4	1	-
Tetanus	-	3	3
Sepsis of pregnancy	4	-	1
Acute poliomyelitis	-	1	1
Measles	70	12	1,290
Infectious hepatitis	-	2	7
Chickenpox	142	242	409
Mumps	3	9	36
Gonococcal infections	-	-	19
Filarial infection	-	1	38
Malaria	26	23	9
Trachoma	-	-	1
Influenza like illness	-	-	701

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATIONS

Water Supply :

Plans continued to mature for the improvement of piped water supply to the large urban centres, and more particularly in Brunei Town, in which the demands have been increased so greatly.

The increased demands in Brunei Town are related to the increased immigrant population and to the presence of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.

Sewerage :

Rural areas continue to use bore-hole latrines.

New houses, specially those being built under Government auspices, and with Government loans, are required to have septic tanks provided.

In 1968 the great sewerage system construction commenced in Brunei Town and in urban Kuala Belait. It will take about 3 years to complete this extensive construction. This sewerage system is very urgently needed as in many places in the urban centres, night soil collection is still the method of disposal.

Garbage disposal is by collection, dumping and by neutralisation by "burning off".

Port Health Work :

A very close watch continues to be maintained on all incoming travellers into the State; and when necessary, on all incoming food supplies.

In this, close cooperation has been maintained with, and always received, from the Marine Department.

The State Agricultural Department's Veterinary Officer maintains close contact with the Medical and Health Department, thereby coordinating action in the control of importation of animals which may harbour diseases communicable to mankind.

General Government Health Observations :

The School Health (Medical) Service having been initiated, it is intended that the health of every child should be documented from the moment it is born; throughout the pre-school years at the Child Health Clinics; and through the School Medical Service in continuity until the adult state is reached.

Maternity Services :

Active ante-natal and post-natal services are maintained throughout the State. These are in the care of qualified Health

Sisters, assisted by Midwives and Health Nurses. The welfare of infants is also supervised at these clinics, in which the usual immunisations are provided.

A domiciliary Midwifery Service takes care of those midwifery patients who give birth in their own homes.

Abnormal cases are sent to hospital; and in great emergency, are moved to hospital from outlying kampongs, by helicopter.

The maternal mortality during 1968, including deaths among women during pregnancy and child birth total 2, giving a maternal death rate of 0.4 per 1000 livebirths.

The following Tables summarise the maternity work done in the State during 1968 and include also a comparison of material mortality :—

SUMMARY OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE STATE IN 1968

	<i>D I S T R I C T S</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Brunei</i>	<i>Temburong</i>	<i>Belait</i>	<i>Tutong</i>	
Total registered birth	2,827	215	1,309	561	4,912
No. of deliveries :—					
(a) in Hospitals (including B.S.P. Co.)	677	—	658	—	1,335
(b) attended by midwives	1,707	66	425	211	2,409
Number of total attendances at the ante-natal clinics	15,051	770	9,900	1,549	27,270
Number of total attendances at the Child Welfare Clinic	25,483	3,649	28,111	5,308	62,551

MATERNAL DEATHS IN BRUNEI 1964-1968

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate/100 Livebirths</i>
1964	7	1.68
1965	4	0.95
1966	5	1.22
1967	6	1.37
1968	2	0.41

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE STATE

The following Table reviews Causes of Deaths in the State and compares them with similar causes in 1966 and 1968 :—

<i>ICD No.</i>	<i>Cause</i>	1966	1967	1968
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	7.5	7.6	6.0
020-138	All other infectious diseases	0.8	1.4	1.9
140-239	Cancer (all forms)	5.2	4.9	6.7
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting C.N.S.	1.8	3.2	1.5
420-447	Diseases of circulatory system	7.7	4.4	6.2
490-502	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	12.4	11.4	13.8
530-587	Diseases of digestive system	11.3	6.1	5.3
590-637	Diseases of genito-urinary system	1.4	2.6	0.4
750-759	Congenital malformation	1.4	2.4	1.0
760-776	Diseases peculiar to early infancy	4.4	6.7	8.7
640-689	Complication of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.8	0.9	0.3
E810-835	Motor vehicle accidents	0.9	0.8	0.7
Remaining of				
E800-999	Other accidents	4.7	6.3	4.8

(d) TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Present Planning Policy :

The aim of the Government continues to be to establish as soon as possible a sound infrastructure of modern services in the State, and progress to this end was well maintained during 1968. The major electricity grid is operating satisfactorily and work is in hand on a network of rural roads linked to a feeder system of bridle paths, improved potable public water supplies, and sewerage schemes for the main population centres. A five year \$28M programme for improvement of telecommunications has started. The view is taken that further progressive development both in the public and private sector will inevitably be hindered without such services.

Forward Planning Outlook :

In order to promote diversification of the economy away from dependence on the oil industry, the field work has been completed for a State-wide Land Capability Survey and a detailed report will be available in 1969. The report will contain recommendations which will indicate appropriate uses for all areas of the State, and will form a basis for future land use of all kinds. It will in fact constitute a framework for a physical development plan for all regions.

Town and Urban Planning :

The Outline Development Plan for Brunei Town, the State capital, was amended and brought up to date and continued to be used as a guide in resolving public and private development proposals, pending final formal approval and possible legislation.

In addition, draft zoning schemes were finalised for the population centres of Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong, Muara and the extension area at Bangar. These plans are intended as a blue-print for the control of development for the next 20 years in such centres and will be reviewed and brought up to date at regular intervals.

Development Control :

The Lands department was advised on applications for change of the user conditions specified in land titles, and the three Municipal Boards (Brunei Town, Tutong Town, Seria/Kuala Belait) were advised on applications for building permits. Municipal and Central Government building development schemes were processed in a similar manner, the view being taken that the Government must observe its own planning schemes, in order to promote overall balanced and integrated development. The procedures being followed have proved sound in many countries and will ensure that Brunei's population centres gradually become more attractive and convenient communities.

Development Exhibition :

In honour of the coronation of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei in August, a permanent development exhibition, the first of its kind in Brunei, was established in Brunei Town. The exhibition portrays through the medium of models, maps, plans, photographs and artists impressions current and proposed major construction projects in the State. It is self-explanatory and in readily assimilable visual form and has aroused considerable interest from the general public and prospective private developers.

(e) STATE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT BRUNEI

During 1968 the staff numbered 17 which were made up of:—

Welfare Commissioner
Welfare Officer
Supervisor of Youth Movement
Senior Welfare Worker
Chief Clerk (Grade A Special Appointment)
Clerk Grade B
Two Clerks Grade A
Five Welfare Workers
A Land Rover Driver
An Outboard Driver
Two Office Boys.

During the year the Department was engaged actively in the Coronation Programme. This curtailed the rural and interior visits by the Commissioner for Welfare and his staff which were normally done at least once a month during the previous years. In early September the Welfare Commissioner visited Singapore and West Malaysia to study and observe the ways of administering the Youth Centres in both States.

Welfare Work :

There are altogether 6 welfare workers including one Senior Welfare Worker. The Senior Welfare Worker usually directs and supervises the work of the other welfare workers.

In July one welfare worker was assigned to accompany a blind pupil to Kuala Lumpur who was studying at the Gurney Training Centre for the Blind and later in the year was transferred to Ipoh. In November another welfare worker was sent to fetch back the blind pupil for his annual holiday.

In December one welfare worker was sent to England to attend a six-month welfare work course at Woodbrook College, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

On the average the investigations carried out during the year by six of the welfare workers were as follows :—

Brunei Muara District	...	154 persons
Belait District	...	20 persons
Tutong District	...	30 persons
Temburong District	...	5 persons
<hr/>		
Total :		209 persons
<hr/>		

The activities of the Department are roughly divided into two sections namely :—

(1) Welfare Services

(2) Youth Work

Welfare Services :

During 1968 the Department gave financial assistance to widowed mothers and families whose bread winner are either incapacitated or dead and to the handicapped and the disabled persons with a total number of 209 people and the sum of \$65,414.00 spent. Apart from giving this financial assistance to the above mentioned people the department also made an annual contribution to the following bodies :—

(1) The Old Persons Home	\$10,000.00
(2) Community Service Council	20,000.00
(3) Girl Guides Association	1,500.00
(4) Boy Scouts Association	4,000.00
(5) Brunei Student Union in the United Kingdom	734.69
(6) Committee for the Orphans	500.00

The Department also contributed to isolated cases such as the following :—

(1) Construction of houses for 4 families	\$1,400.00
(2) Fire Victims	900.00
(3) Buying 17 pairs of spectacles	425.00
(4) Sports and Athletics	3,325.00

Under emergency assistance the Department also gives financial assistance to the families of the detainees (those involved in the 1962 rebellion). The weekly allowance per adult is \$7.00 and \$3.00 for a child between the ages of 3 to 15 years. The total amount spent during the year was \$43,467.00.

The allocation to the Department for the welfare services for the year was as follows :—

(1) Charities and Grants	\$125,000.00
(2) Emergency Assistance	65,000.00
(3) Training and Scholarships for Youths	20,000.00

Youth Work :

During 1968 seven Youth and Welfare Associations were formed and registered with the Government.

The Department also sent 10 youths to take part in a leadership course in West Malaysia and 4 youths took a drama course.

The association which received financial assistance from the Government are shown on the preceding paragraph under Welfare Services.

The Department also assists youth clubs and associations in furnishing their premises. A sum of \$1,500.00 was given in 1968 to buy furniture.

(f) PENSIONS PROGRAMME

Pensions for the whole state are authorised under the State Pensions Ordinance 1954 (No. 10 of the year 1954) and payments have been made since 1st January, 1955.

The programme does not require a direct payment and investigation will not be carried out on the applicant if he or she does not give satisfactory information. The Pensions programme provides :—

- (a) Old Age Pensions.
- (b) Pensions for the blind and allowances for their dependants.
- (c) Allowances for dependants of lepers.
- (d) Allowances for dependents of mental patients.
- (e) Pensions for disabled.
- (f) Similar pensions and donation may be decided by the Sultan in Council from time to time.

STATISTICS

OLD AGE PENSIONS

District	Pensioners	Total
Brunei/Muara	2,509	\$ 585,720.00
Belait	734	165,740.00
Tutong	895	205,760.00
Temburong	241	55,070.00
Total	4,379	\$1,012,290.00

Number of pensioners died within the year	175 persons
Number of applicants rejected	92 persons
Number of appealed	27 persons
Number of successful appealed	18 persons
Number of applicants examined by doctor	63 persons
Number of persons passed the examination by doctor and reached the age required in 1968	282 persons

**PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND AND ALLOWANCES FOR THEIR
DEPENDANTS**

District	Pension due to blindness	No. of Dependants	Total
Brunei/Muara	73	53	\$25,265.00
Belait	20	8	6,460.00
Tutong	15	6	4,780.00
Temburong	8	5	2,700.00
<i>Total</i>	116	72	\$39,205.00

**ALLOWANCES FOR THE DEPENDANTS OF PERSONS SUFFERING
FROM HANSEN DISEASE**

District	Dependants No. of	Total
Brunei/Muara	—	—
Belait	4	\$ 600.00
Tutong	13	1,750.00
Temburong	—	—
<i>Total</i>	17	\$ 2,350.00

ALLOWANCES FOR THE DEPENDANTS OF MENTAL PATIENTS

District	No. of Dependants	Total
Brunei/Muara	9	\$ 1,440.00
Belait	12	1,920.00
Tutong	3	480.00
Temburong	—	—
<i>Total</i>	24	\$ 3,840.00

TOTAL OF ALL PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Type of Pensions and Allowances	Pensioners	Dependants	Total
Old Age	4,379	—	\$1,012,290.00
Blind	116	72	39,205.00

Dependants of lepers*	3	17	2,350.00
Dependants of Mental Patients*	7	24	3,480.00
Total	4,505	113	\$1,057,685.00

* Payable only to the dependants.

RACIAL GROUPING OF RECIPIENTS OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Racial Group	Old Age	Blind	Lepers	Mental Patients	Total
Malay	2,434	92	—	5	3,531
Dusun	270	12	3	1	286
Murut	28	4	—	—	32
Chinese	504	4	—	1	509
Iban	93	4	—	—	97
Javanese	22	—	—	—	22
Indian	12	—	—	—	12
Pakistani	1	—	—	—	1
Japanese	1	—	—	—	1
Arab	3	—	—	—	3
Punan	6	—	—	—	6
Tagal	2	—	—	—	2
Eurasian	2	—	—	—	2
British	1	—	—	—	1
Total	4,379	116	3	7	4,505

This programme is carried out by the Controller of Pensions and his Deputy assisted by other officers in the head office. It involves investigation into applicants for pension, preparation and issuing application forms and payments through Pension Officers of every district. District Officers make payments to Penghulus and Ketuas who then pay pensions under their supervision.

CHAPTER 8

LEGISLATION

THE Attorney-General is the adviser on all legal matters connected with the affairs of the State referred to him by the Sultan or by the Government through the State Secretary. He is also the Public Prosecutor of the State and, as such, has the power exercisable at his discretion to institute, conduct or discontinue any proceedings for an offence other than proceedings before a Muslim Court or before a Court Martial. In addition to his normal duties, the Attorney-General is also the Registrar of Companies, Business Names and Trade Marks. The Legal Department is responsible for the gazetting of all legal notifications and the maintenance of a law library.

The year under review was a lean year for legislation. An enactment — The Constitution (District & Legislative Councils) Order, 1962 (Amendment) Enactment — passed during the year replaced Article 221 of the Constitution and provided for the automatic dissolution of District Councils on the expiry of a period of three years from the latest date of the election of a member at a general election and a fresh general elections thereto held as soon as practicable and in so far may be applicable by fresh appointments of Nominated members thereto. Prior to this enactment, dissolution of a District Council took place as and when the Legislative Council was dissolved. Whilst legislative enactments were few there were a good number subsidiary legislation in the form of regulations and rules made under power conferred by various enactments, passed during the year.

CHAPTER 9

JUSTICE

THE Courts constituted in the State are as follows :—

- (i) The Supreme Court of Brunei, consisting of the High Court and the Court of Appeal;
- (ii) Courts of the Magistrates of the First, Second and Third Classes; and
- (iii) Courts of the Chief Kathi and of Kathis.

(i) THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of Brunei was established by the Supreme Court Enactment, 1963, and consists of the Chief Justice and such number of Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed by the Sultan in Council.

Not less than three Supreme Court Judges constitute the Court of Appeal, but in certain special circumstances two Judges can constitute the Court. It deals with appeals, criminal and civil, from the High Court. The High Court is presided over by a single Judge who has unlimited jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters. It may pass any sentence authorised by law, including sentence of death. Appeals lie to the High Court, in civil and criminal cases, from the Courts of First Class Magistrates, sitting in either original or appellate jurisdiction, and from the Courts of Second Class Magistrates.

There is at present no resident Supreme Court Judge in the State; but by mutual arrangement between the Governments of Brunei and Hongkong, Judges of the Supreme Court of Hongkong are appointed Commissioners of the Supreme Court of Brunei for a specified period of, usually, three years. These Commissioners have all the powers of a Supreme Court Judge.

(ii) COURTS OF MAGISTRATES

The Magistrates' Courts were constituted by the Courts Enactment (Cap. 6). All Magistrates exercise co-ordinate civil and criminal jurisdiction.

An Amendment Table shows the jurisdiction and powers of various classes of Magistrates :—

<i>Class of Magistrates</i>	<i>Civil Jurisdiction — value not exceeding :</i>	<i>Criminal : Maximum Sentence Imprisonment : Fine :</i>	
First	\$3,000.00	3 years	\$5,000.00
Second	\$ 500.00	6 months	\$ 250.00
Third	\$ 100.00	2 months	\$ 100.00

The criminal jurisdiction of each class of Magistrates is shown in the First Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 7), in respect of offences under the Penal Code (Cap. 22). For other offences, the class of Magistrate who can exercise jurisdiction is more often than not specifically laid down.

Appeals from Third Class Magistrates lie to First Class Magistrates, and appeals from Second and First Class Magistrates to the High Court.

(iii) COURTS OF CHIEF KATHI AND OF KATHIS

The Courts of the Chief or other Kathis were established by virtue of the Religious Council and Kathis Courts Enactment, 1955. They deal solely with questions concerning the Islamic Religion, marriage, divorce and matters ancillary thereto. In its criminal jurisdiction the Court of the Chief Kathi tries offences committed by persons professing the Islamic faith in matters pertaining to that religion.

COURT SITTING

High Court :

The High Court sat four times at regular intervals once in every 3 months in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. Each session

was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Hongkong who was appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Brunei under the Supreme Court Enactment of 1963.

Magistrates' Courts :

The Magistrates' Courts are situated at Brunei Town, Tutong, Seria and Kuala Belait.

The Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Charlie Foo Chee Tung, who is a legally qualified officer appointed in 1960, sat with "extended jurisdiction" in all the Magistrates' Courts of the State as and when required and undertook all cases coming within the jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate, in addition to his duties as Probate Officer, Official Receiver and Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court.

There were also Second and Third Class Magistrates available and performing their duties as required.

Seria was again the busiest Court, followed by Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong in that order.

COURT RETURNS

Criminal :

Most of the cases related to traffic offences except for a few cases of theft, dishonestly receiving stolen property, simple assault and immigration offences.

No one was sentenced to the gallows.

Civil :

Civil cases are on the increase and related mainly to debt-collecting and fatal accident claims.

Probate Matters :

Probate cases have again increased to an average of 30 cases per month.

COURT RETURN OF FIGURES (CRIMINAL & CIVIL CASES) FOR THE YEAR 1968

CRIMINAL

DISTRICT	HIGH COURT		1st CLASS		2nd CLASS		3rd CLASS		TOTAL No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases
	No. of Cases										
BRUNEI	2	3	139	144	518	572	—	—	659	719	
KUALA BELAIT	6	9	198	227	—	—	—	—	204	236	
SERIA	—	—	469	609	609	614	—	—	1078	1083	
TUTONG	—	—	5	5	79	79	—	—	84	84	
TOTAL	8	12	811	845	1206	1265	—	—	2025	2122	

DISTRICT	No. of Persons Sentenced	No. of Accused Discharged	No. of Cases Withdrawn	No. of Cases Pending	No. of Cases Transferred	No. of Cases
BRUNEI	633	35	13	37	1	
KUALA BELAIT	193	19	12	3	9	
SERIA	1058	12	8	5	—	
TUTONG	67	1	11	5	—	
TOTAL	1951	67	44	50	10	

CIVIL.

DISTRICT	No. of cases JUDGE OF APPEAL	No. of cases in HIGH COURT	No. of cases in 1st Class Magistrate's Court	No. of cases in 2nd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of cases in 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of cases Dismissed	Amount of claim
BRUNEI	2	68	52	—	—	—	\$554,326.26
K. BELAIT	—	17	38	—	—	—	100,625.73
SERIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUTONG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	85	90	—	—	—	\$654,952.09

DISTRICT	Letters of Administration	Probate Rescaling	Coroner Inquest	Criminal Appeal High Court	Civil Appeal	Bankruptcy
BRUNEI	253	—	8	2	1	—
KUALA BELAIT	60	—	—	—	—	—
SERIA	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUTONG	50	—	3	—	—	—

(1) Of the 2,122 offenders; 2093 were adults and 29 were juveniles. Of the 2,093 adult offenders, 1922 convictions were registered, 67 discharged, 44 had their cases withdrawn by the prosecution, 50 were pending and 10 transferred. Of the 29 juvenile offenders, 29 convictions were registered, none were discharged.

(2) (a) None were sentenced to hang. (b) None were punished by imprisonment and fine, the most severe sentence imposed being months and fines. (c) 37 were punished by imprisonment; the highest being 6 years. (d) 1,949 were punished by fines, the highest being \$500.00 (e) 53 were discharged on probation. (f) 12 were cautioned and discharged.

(A) REPORT ON KATHIS' COURT THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING 1968

CHIEF KADHI COURT.

Districts	No. of cases	No. of accused persons	No. of sentences acquittals	No. of fined on bond	No. of jailed cases	No. of retrials per- Acquit- sons	No. of cases with- jailed drawn hearing
TOTAL	33	59	10	26	—	23	—
Brunei/Muara	28	51	9	22	—	20	—
Kuala Belait	3	4	1	2	—	1	—
Temburong	1	2	—	—	—	2	—
Tutong	1	2	—	2	—	—	—

DISTRICT KADHI COURT.

TOTAL	13	22	1	20	—	—	—
Brunei/Muara	10	17	1	15	—	—	—
Kuala Belait	3	5	—	5	—	—	—
Temburong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Office of the Chief Kadhi,
Date : 1st January, 1969.
Brunei.*

*Signed : BEGAWAN PEHIN KHATIB HAJI METALI
Acting Chief Kadhi,
Brunei.*

(B) REPORT ON KATHIS' COURTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING 1968

<i>Charges</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>No. of accused persons</i>	<i>No. of acquittals</i>	<i>No. of sentences on bond</i>	<i>No. of sentences jailed</i>	<i>Retrial case</i>	<i>Person withdrawn</i>	<i>In hearing</i>
TOTAL	46	81	11	46	—	23	—	—
Adultery	33	59	10	26	—	23	—	—
Close proximity	5	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Drinking liquor	6	12	1	11	—	—	—	—
Eating during fasting month	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Appeals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wife seeking divorce on account of desertion	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claiming children's maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contested by wife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Office of Chief Kadhi,
4th January, 1969.
Brunei.*

*Signed: BEGAWAN PEHIN KHATIB HJ. METALI
Acting Chief Kadhi,
Brunei.*

(b) BRUNEI POLICE FORCE

The year 1968 was a quiet one with no particular incidence of crime requiring special comment.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

Comparative figures for the last three years of the approved establishment and actual strength of the Force are set out at Appendix 1. The distribution of the approved establishment is set out at Appendix II.

Gazetted Officers :

One Inspector was promoted during the year to Gazetted Officer rank.

Training :

Every advantage continues to be taken of all suitable training courses overseas. The very considerable benefits of these courses to the Force as a whole and to officers and men selected cannot be over emphasized.

During the year it became possible to set up a Police Training School in temporary premises in order that the refresher training of all non-specialist junior ranks of the Force may eventually be carried out in Brunei. It is intended that when circumstances permit, a permanent Training School will be constructed with buildings and facilities designed for the purpose.

From June to September 90 recruits were given preliminary training at the Police Training School and in September the first of a series of eight week refresher courses began for constables. These refresher courses will continue with the eventual aim that all members of the rank and file will attend every two years.

If funds are provided, it is intended that courses will be conducted locally for Junior Officers and the Corporal to Sergeant Major ranks in addition to Constables at frequent intervals during the entire service of the individual. These courses, which will be supplementary to overseas training, will aim to ensure that a very high level of professional competence is maintained at all times.

Inspectors :

Five Inspectors were recruited and one Inspector resigned during the year.

Rank and File :

One hundred recruits completed their nine months' basic training in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and on their return were posted to both Police Districts at Belait and Brunei. A further 90 recruits are receiving training in Malaysia and are due back towards the end of March, 1969.

Casualties :

A comparative table is given below showing the number of men who have left the Force for various reasons during the last three years :—

<i>Cause of Leaving</i>	<i>No. of Casualties</i>		
	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>
Death	—	1	1
Desertion	—	—	—
Dismissal	6	6	4
Discharged on Medical Grounds	—	—	—
Discharged as unable to become efficient	—	—	—
Resigned while under training	1	—	—
Other Resignations	9	8	17
Transferred to other Departments	—	—	—
Resigned on completion of Agreement	9	7	6
Retired on Pension	2	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27	24	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Assistance from other Forces :

No assistance was given by outside Forces during the year; however, Malaysia continued to give help in most aspects of Police training. A number of personnel also attended Police courses in the United Kingdom.

Length of Service :

The length of service of all ranks is as follows :—

	1967	1968
Under 5 years' service	336	355
5 to 9 years' service	131	173
10 to 14 years' service	173	160
15 to 19 years' service	49	57
20 to 24 years' service	20	30
25 years' service and over	10	7
	719	782

Clerical Staff :

Clerical Staff	Establish- ment	Strength as at 31.12.1968
Confidential Secretary	7	5
Financial Assistant	1	1
Clerk Grade "B" Superscale 1	1	1
Clerk Grade "B"	20	15
Clerk Grade "A"	4	4
Stenographer	3	2
	36	28

Other Civilian Appointments :

Clerical Staff	Establish- ment	Strength as at 31.12.1968
Director of Music	1	1
Clerk Translators	5	4
Archivist	1	1
Religious Teachers	2	—
Peons	7	7
Cooks	19	13
Gardener/Cleaners	34	32
	70	58

Expenditure :

The following table shows the cost of the Police Force during the year 1963 :—

	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>
Personal Emoluments	\$4,461,284.00	\$3,996,748.00
Other Charges	\$ 910,000.00	\$ 748,223.00
Special Expenditure	\$ 417,323.00	\$ 336,565.00
	<hr/> \$5,788,607.00	<hr/> \$5,081,536.00

The actual cost of the Force per head of the population for 1968 was \$35.81 (recurrent expenditure only). This calculation does not include any revenue collected by the Force.

Buildings :

During the year the Headquarter Complex at Gadong was completed.

Twenty married quarters for Rank and File were completed at both Kuala Belait and Seria.

A Post was completed at Bokok.

Ceremonials :

During the year the following Ceremonial Parades were held :—

- (i) 8th June, 1968 to celebrate the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen;
- (ii) 15th July, 1968, the celebration of the Birthday of His Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah.
- (iv) Additional Parades were held for the opening of the Legislative Council and the High Court.

Legislation :

Provision was made in law that all bicycles should carry rear lights.

Provision was also made for the removal of vehicles left or abandoned on roads.

Crime :

Total number of reports received in the State was 2,952 as compared with 2,391 in 1967.

These figures show crime committed against Property and Persons :—

	1967	1968
House Breaking	37	21
Thefts	189	166
Extortion	—	—
False Pretences	14	14
Grevious Wounding	—	—
Simple Assaults	13	31
Murder	1	—
Rape	—	1

The number of cases in which convictions were obtained rose from approximately 43% (1967) to 49% in 1968.

Arrests for gambling show a decrease. Some 31 persons were arrested and all convicted. Under the Dangerous Drugs Enactment some 14 persons were arrested and convicted against 30 in 1967.

Crime Records Office :

This office has 2,225 sets of prints in the main collection excluding prints of the Royal Brunei Police Force and the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.

348 enquiries and searches were made, 47 of which resulted in indentification. In addition searches were made in respect of candidates for Government Department.

Visits to scenes of crime were made in 13 cases.

Traffic :

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

	1966	1967	1968
Total number of accidents	632	524	671
Number of fatal accidents	25	16	19

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS IN 1968

<i>Minor</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Serious</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
449	167	36	19	671

These figures indicate an increase as compared with 1967. It must be borne in mind that the number of registered vehicles continues to increase yearly.

Seventeen buffaloes and two cows were caught straying on main roads.

Special Branch :

During 1968 the Special Branch concentrated largely on training of its less experienced members both in desk and field work. Advantage was taken of every suitable training course offered by the Malaysian and United Kingdom Governments.

On the ground, jungle patrols of up to seven days' duration were instituted for all young Inspectors in order to familiarise these officers with the remoter areas of the State and to train them to cope with this type of operation.

Intelligence gathering activities were maintained on a State wide basis, thanks to adequate water transport.

During the second half of the year, provision of six new Holden Estate cars and a supply of new automatic weapons greatly increased Special Branch efficiency and appearance in its responsibilities in providing Royal and V.I.P. close escorts.

Band :

The Band were engaged on fifty seven occasions.

Radio Branch :

1968 saw occupation of the new State Headquarters with 4 channels operating on HF at a common transmitter receiver site. Plans have been prepared and approved in principle, for a separate transmitter site to minimise interference in receivers from transmitters working on adjacent channels. This together with negotiations for suitable working frequencies will, it is hoped, provide for some six relatively closely spaced HF channels working from HQ. Planning also for a two-man HF control console, where all circuits will terminate, with normal tone calling from Districts. External circuits are working to the HQ's of the Royal Malaysian Police at Kuching and Kota Kinabalu. An Interpol circuit to Manila will be opened in due course.

Three new fixed VHF stations and 12 mobile VHF car installations were added during the year. Equipment is on order for a remotely keyed talk-thro' station on a feature 150 feet above sea level behind HQ. A further talk-thro' station at Muara is planned for the proposed Marine launches.

A signals store, radio workshop and an adhoc tented riggers shop are in operation at HQ.

Transport :

36 motor cycles fitted with sirens were purchased, 30 from Coronation Funds and the balance obtained in the normal way through the Crown Agents. 15 Holden Patrol cars were also obtained.

Two "Bedford" Vans, one Land Rover and two motorcycles were written off.

Mobile Reserve Unit :

The Mobile Reserve which is based in Belait District continued to provide the additional manpower required for crowd control on public occasions, for Police Guards of Honour, for the destruction of pests, the control of straying cattle on highways, and long distance patrols. The Reserve took part in a number of Public Order exercises.

Welfare and Recreation :

Supplies of sports equipment are adequate. A friendly football and Hockey match was played between the Kota Kinabalu Police team and Brunei Police team.

Films were screened at all stations and the Mobile Reserve Unit twice a month.

Police Reward Fund :

The assets of the fund on 31.12.68 were \$22,637.85 and a total of \$6,326.25 was paid out from the fund during the year.

Health :

The general health of the Force remained satisfactory.

Honours :

His Highness The Sultan honoured seventeen members of the Force with various awards, and Her Majesty The Queen — two.

In addition all members of the Force were granted the Coronation Medal by His Highness The Sultan.

Blood Donor medals/badges were awarded to seventeen members of the Force.

Register of Societies :

The Commissioner of Police, in his capacity as Registrar of Societies, registered 26 new Societies during the year. Five registered societies ceased to function.

Conclusion :

The training of the Force in order to better meet future problems and tasks remains a first priority. The opening of the embryo Police School during the year has allowed a start to be made on the refresher training of Constables.

APPENDIX I

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS OF APPROVED
ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE FORCE AS
AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1968**

	<i>Establishment</i>			<i>Strength</i>		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Gazetted Officers	20	20	21	15	16	20
Inspectors	47	48	51	44	45	47
Sgt./Majors	7	7	7	6	5	4
Sergeants	47	54	56	40	45	54
Corporals	116	120	129	104	110	120
Constables/Recruits	532	543	628	490	552	604
	769	792	892	699	773	849

Band :

Director of Music	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sgt./Major	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corporal	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bandsman	44	44	44	43	43	44
	53	53	53	52	52	53

APPENDIX II

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1968

<i>Royal Police Force Headquarters</i>	<i>Dpt'y. Commissioner</i>	<i>Asst. Commissioner</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Dpty./Asst./Supt.</i>	<i>Chief Inspector</i>	<i>Senior Inspector</i>	<i>Inspectors</i>	<i>Probs. Inspector</i>	<i>Sergeant Major</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>	<i>Corporal</i>	<i>Constable</i>	<i>Total</i>
Headquarters	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	3	4	13	1
Band										2	5	44	
Quartermaster Store		1	1	1		1	1	4	7	1	2	3	
Training										7	3	98	
Crime										1	1	1	
Special Branch HQ. & Brunei District			4	2		13	2	4	4	21	2	20	
Radio Branch			1				2						
<i>Brunei District</i>			2	1	9		1	1	11	26	152		
Uniform Branch										1	1	1	
Radio Branch												5	
Transport Branch													
<i>Belait District</i>			1	1	7	1	1	17	37	148			
Uniform Branch										4	12	43	
Mobile Reserve Unit			1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	7	
Special Branch										1	2	5	
Radio Branch											1	18	
Transport Branch													
<i>Total</i>	1	1	2	7	9	1	37	9	4	54	120	604	

(c) PRISONS

The State's new prison at Jerudong has been named Rumah Penjara, was completed in August and will soon be occupied. The new prison complex has an accommodation for 100 prisoners. The staff in Jerudong moved into the new Administrative Office Block in September.

The old prison with an accommodation for 46 prisoners will be converted into a female prison. In addition, there are three small prisons and several lock-ups in the State under the charge of Police.

Staff :

The Superintendent of Prisons is the head of department and is responsible for the penal administration in the State. The staff consists of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Assistant Warden, Gaoler, Prison Officer, Chief Warden, Assistant Matron, Sergeant Warders, Corporal Warders, Warders, Wardresses, Clerks, Peon, Storekeeper, and a Handiwork Instructor, making a total of 40 persons.

During the year under review the Prison Officer was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent, the Chief Warden was promoted to the rank of Prison Officer, a Corporal Warden was promoted to the rank of Sergeant Warden, and a Warden was promoted to the rank of Corporal Warden.

Two Warders were recruited towards vacancies. One Warden resigned and One Clerk Grade "A" Special Appointment retired on pension.

Three Warders were sent to the Prison Officers Training Depot, Taiping, Perak for three months Warders Course.

The Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, Awang Abdul Wahab bin Haji Md. Said attended a three months course at the Prisons Department Staff College, Wakefield, United Kingdom, in July, 1968. During his absence from the State and when he was on leave for 70 days Assistant Warden, Awang Chin Nyuk Foon was appointed as Acting Assistant Superintendent of Prisons.

Length of Service :

The length of service of all ranks in the Prisons Department (excluding clerical staff) was as follows :—

Under 5 years service	...	...	...	8
5 to 9 years service	...	...	...	17
10 to 14 years service	...	...	...	1
15 to 19 years service	...	...	...	2
20 to 24 years service	...	...	...	3
25 years service & over	...	...	...	3
				34

The Estimated Budget :

The following is the summary of the estimated budget for the year under review :—

(i) Total Personal Emoluments	\$187,197.00
(ii) Total Other Charges	
Annually Recurrent	\$ 69,750.00
(iii) Total Special Expenditure	\$ 27,700.00

Total	\$284,647.00

Revenue :

The total of \$4,307.08 was collected from the sale of prison industries.

Vocational Guidance and Education :

Its aim is to cultivate the spirit of labour and to give inmates the knowledge necessary for their specific vocations and eventually to lead them to create a resolution of self-support by their own labour.

Males prisoners are assigned to various jobs, namely carpentry, gardening, simple farming, cooking, and cleaning of the prison compound and buildings. They are assigned to any one of these

jobs in accordance with their ability, character and adaptability. Female prisoners are employed on household duties and undertake sewing and mending as occasion demands.

Apart from vocational training, prisoners are encouraged to attend Malay-medium classes in the prison. Classes are conducted in the evenings and at weekends by the Education Department.

Religious Observances :

Muslim prisoners are given facilities to say their prayers in the prison itself and during the month of Ramadzan they are allowed to observe the fast. There are religious classes for Muslim prisoners conducted twice a week by the Religious Department. Other prisoners are allowed to follow any other religions in the prison if they desire.

Games and Recreation :

Every evening inmates are allowed to play games such as badminton, volley-ball, ping pong and sepak raga.

The prison has a small library where reading material in Malay, English and Chinese is provided and is very popular. Radio listening is permitted daily and film shows are given fortnightly.

Gifts :

During Hari Raya Puasa the Jawatan Kuasa Derma Hari Raya gave Hari Raya gifts in the form of cakes, biscuits, tinned fruits, sweets, ground nuts and orange-squash to all prisoners. The gifts were handed over through the Superintendent of Prisons.

Inspections and Visits :

A senior Hospital Assistant paid two visits a week to the prison and give treatment to prisoners when required. Emergency or serious cases are brought to the General Hospital for treatment. The health of prisoners is generally good throughout the year.

Visiting Justices made frequently visits to the prison. They received no major complaints from the prisoners and reported favourably on the prison compound and building and on the treatment of the prisoners.

Visits to the prison were also made by the Judicial Commissioners Mr. W.A. Blair Kerr on 7th August, 1968 and Mr. G.G. Briggs on 23rd October, 1968 respectively.

Visiting Justices :

The Visiting Justices appointed for the year 1968 were :—

BRUNEI

1. Y.B. Orang Kaya Perkerma Dewa Awang Lukan bin Uking.
2. Dr. C. T. Abraham.
3. Awang Noordin bin Abdul Latif.
4. Pg. Othman bin Pg. Anak Md. Salleh.
5. Awang Johari bin Abd. Razak.
6. Awang Mohd. Ali bin Awang Besar.
7. P. M. Sharifuddin.
8. Pg. Bahar bin Pg. Shahbandar Anak Hashim.
9. Pehin Kapitan China Lim Teck Hoo.
10. Awang Abd. Hamid bin Bakal.
11. Awang Ya'akub bin Ahmad.
12. Awang Ahmad Skinner.

KUALA BELAIT

1. Awang Ishak bin Adam.
2. Pegawai Kesihatan, Belait.
3. Awang Mohd. Salleh bin Hidup.
4. Chegu Md. Taha bin Abd. Rahman.
5. Pg. Metusin bin Pg. Shahbuddin.
6. Awang Roslee Teo Kim Yau.
7. Awang Ariff bin Mujun.
8. Awang Metali bin Omar Inche'.
9. Awang Matzin bin Teradi.
10. Pg. Besar bin Pg. Kulla.
11. Awang Abd. Samad bin Haji Johari.

Juvenile Offenders :

Juvenile offenders are sent to Rumah Penjara Jerudong and the Sarawak Boys' Home for detention. During the year under review 3 offenders were in detention in the Sarawak Boys' Home.

Brunei Boys' Home :

A Boys' Home for the detention of Juvenile offenders has not yet started although the site at Gadong and the sum of \$500,000.00 has been approved. An amount of \$100,000.00 has been approved for expenditure in 1968, but construction work will have to be deferred for the time being.

Escapes :

No prisoners escaped during the year under review.

Executions :

There were no executions.

Prisoners are classified as follows :—

Recidivits;
first offenders;
female prisoners;
under remand;
and juvenile offenders.

The following gives the classification by race, age group and length of sentence for the year under review :—

(i) Classification by race :

Malay	...	...	...	...	32
Chinese	...	...	...	...	5
Iban	...	...	...	...	17
Others	...	...	...	...	1
					Total
					55

(ii) Classification by age group :

20 years and under	...	...	22
21 to 25 years	...	...	17
26 to 30 years	...	...	10
31 to 40 years	...	...	4
41 to 50 years	...	...	1
Over 50 years	...	...	1
		Total	55

(iii) Classification by sentences :

Under 1 month	...	...	42
1 to 3 months	...	...	8
4 to 6 months	...	...	0
13 to 24 months	...	...	1
Over 2 years	...	...	4
		Total	55

(d) FIRE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

This year the Brunei Fire Brigade was called to deal with 168 emergencies of which 150 calls were fire-calls and 18 were for Special Services.

This shows a high increase over last year, due to the drought season in March when for this particular month the Brigade attended about 40 calls. The Special Services has also an increase of 7 calls, and persons trapped in lifts were conveyed to General Hospital for medical examination. No fatal incidents occurred but 3 men sustained burns when their small vessels caught fire and were sent to hospital for treatment. A gymnasium and auditorium for the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama was severely damaged by fire, water and heat in December. Estimated damage was \$110,000.00.

The Brigade's workshop with limited mechanical staff and machinery again had a full programme in repairing, overhauling and maintaining the Brigade's appliances and ancillary fire equipments.

PRESENT STRENGTH (OPERATIONAL)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Approved Establishment</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>
Controller of Fire Brigade	1	1
Deputy Controller of Fire Brigade	1	1
Divisional Officers	2	2
Station Officers	15	4
Assistant Station Officers	26	18
Other Ranks (Firemen & Drivers)	150	147
	195	173

GENERAL CLERICAL SERVICE AND CIVILIAN STAFF

<i>Title</i>	<i>Approved Establishment</i>	<i>Present Strength</i>
Clerk Grade "A"		
Special Appointment	1	1
Clerk Grade "A"	1	1

Clerk Grade "B"	2	2
Storekeeper Grade I	1	1
Storekeeper Grade II	1	1
Mechanic Special Grade	1	1
Mechanic Grade I	2	1
Peon	1	1
Cooks	5	2
Gardener/Cleaner	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Awang Yaacob bin Haji Mohd. Yusof has been appointed as Deputy Controller of Fire Brigade with effect from 1st August, 1968.

Promotion of 4 Other Ranks to Assistant Station officers.

The confirmation of 13 Second Class Firemen to their present ranks.

A Recruiting Parade was held during the year and 14 candidates were enrolled as Recruit Firemen.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE BRIGADE

The Controller of Fire Brigade is an expatriate Officer whose nationality is Chinese. The rest are Brunei subjects with the racial composition as follows :—

(a) Malay	...	...	...	...	160
(b) Dusun	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Murut	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Iban	...	...	...	...	3
(e) Chinese	...	...	...	...	3

LENGTH OF SERVICE

The length of service of all members of the Brigade is as follows :—

Under 5 years service	...	...	145
Under 10 years service	...	...	15

Under 15 years service	...	...	8
Under 20 years service	...	...	2
Under 25 years service	...	...	2

The Controller of Fire Brigade, Mr. Lam So Man, will finish his second contract in January, 1969.

BUILDING AND ACCOMMODATION

The construction work for Tutong, Muara and Temburong Fire Stations is progressing well and they will start operation early next year. Kuala Belait Divisional Headquarters and Seria Fire Station have again been delayed and it is hoped that next year construction of these buildings will commence.

The 17 units of quarters attached to Brunei Fire Station are fully occupied by married officers and most married members of the Brigade have to live in their own houses. The barracks at Muara Fire Station will slightly ease the problems of accommodation but for Temburong and Tutong Fire Stations there will be some difficulties as the existing dormitories are only for members on duty.

SUMMARY OF FIRE APPLIANCES

The allocation of Fire Appliances are as follows :—

(a) *Brunei Fire Station :*

Turntable Ladder Appliance	...	...	1 Unit.
Escape Pump Appliance	...	...	1 Unit.
Motor Pump (Major)	...	...	7 Units.
Motor Pump Appliance (Medium)	...	...	1 Unit.
Landrover Appliance (Light Pump Unit)	...	...	2 Units.
Emergency Tender	...	...	1 Unit.
Hose Lorry	...	...	2 Units.
Hose/Foam Lorry	...	...	1 Unit.
Trailer Pumps (Light Unit)	...	...	5 Units.
Portable Pumps	...	...	1 Unit.
Compressed Air Breathing Apparatus	...	...	2 Sets.
Foam Making Branchpipes	...	...	4 Nos.
Oxy-Acetylene Cutting Set	...	...	1 Set.
Driving Chain Cutter	...	...	1 No.
Mason Cutter	...	...	1 No.
Gas Masks	...	...	2 Nos.

(b) *Marine Fire Station :*

Fire Floats (Catamaran Type) ...	...	2 Units.
Speed Boat (Fitted with Fire Pump)	...	1 Unit
Speed Boat (General Purposes) ...	...	1 Unit

(c) *Kuala Belait Fire Post :*

Motor Pump Appliance (Major) ...	...	1 Unit
Portable Pump	1 Unit

(d) *Labi Fire Post :*

Landrover Appliance (Light Pump Unit)	1 Unit
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(e) *Temburong Fire Post :*

Trailer Pump (Light Unit)	1 Unit
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(f) *Tutong Fire Post :*

Canvas Beaters	1 Set.
Fire Hose 1½"	700 Feet.
Hydrant Key/Bar and Ancillary Equipment	12 Nos.

Summary of hose in commission is as follows :—

(a) Fire Hose 2½" diameter	36,656 Feet.
(b) Fire Hose 1½" diameter	15,165 Feet.

HONOURS AND DECORATIONS

The Controller of Fire Brigade, Mr. Lam So Man, was honoured by His Highness The Sultan with the award of P.S.B. (4th class).

Station Officer Durahim bin Kassim and Awang Mohd. Salleh bin Timbang were awarded with the Brunei Long Service Medals.

SERVICE TRAINING

Overseas :

The Trainee Deputy Controller of Fire Brigade, Mr. Yaacob bin Haji Mohd. Yusof, and Assistant Station Officer Wahabi bin Metussin resumed their Officers Training Course at Hongkong Fire Services Training School in April.

In October, Mr. Yaacob bin Haji Mohd. Yusof was sent to Birmingham Central Fire Brigade, England for a Fire Prevention and Special Breathing Apparatus Course.

In November, 2 more Subordinate Officers, Hussin bin Hassan and Abu Sahat bin Sheikh Othman, were sent to Hongkong for a 6 month Officers Training Course.

Internal :

A class of 32 Recruit Firemen, including 18 Firemen from the Airport, is undergoing the basic fire fighting course and are expected to complete early next year.

External :

Regular training and drills on basic fire fighting are carried out monthly for Police Personnel as retaining Firemen at Kuala Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Labi Police Stations.

A group of 8 Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama Boy Scouts successfully underwent a special fire fighting course at the Brigade Headquarters.

Twenty-three School Teachers from Tutong I were given a theoretical and practical course on the use of fire extinguishers.

VISITS

Educational visits to the Brigade were arranged by Royal Brunei Police Training School, Brunei Teachers Training College and Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama (Brunei). During these visits, they were given a lecture on "First Aid", fire fighting equipment and fire drills demonstration.

SUMMARY OF CALLS

The 168 calls the Brigade received are classified as below :—

(a) *Fire Calls :*

Domestic Premises	...	...	...	2
Shops/Buildings	...	...	...	5
Jungle/Grass	...	...	...	107
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	13

Vessels/Ships	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Small Fires	...	...	...	...	7
Electrical	...	...	...	...	4
False Alarm with good intent	...	...	...	...	1
False Alarm Malicious	...	...	...	...	7

(b) *Special Services :*

Persons trapped in lifts	...	...	...	...	10
Cut-away trees fallen across highway	...	...	...	...	5
Landslide	...	...	...	...	1
Road accident	...	...	...	...	1
Stray animal	...	...	...	...	1

Special jobs were being carried out for the public taking advantage of the Fire Brigade equipment. Malicious calls were reported to Police for investigation as this creates a danger to firemen dashing out to non-existing fires in speed.

FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

Twenty-eight Fire Points have been established in various parts of the Kampong Ayer and maintained regularly. Fire Extinguishers on Government Buildings are also inspected and maintained in good order.

Inspection and recommendations on fire prevention were made for buildings plans and dangerous goods stores. So far 21 cases were dealt with.

WELFARE

New issues of magazines and manuals on fire fighting are being added to the library and used by the members of the Brigade.

Athletics and games were played to keep them occupied during stand-bys.

(e) ROYAL BRUNEI MALAY REGIMENT

The planned expansion in both numbers and equipment has continued throughout the year. The main tasks of the Regiment in 1968 continued to be :—

- (a) Responsibility for Public Order in the State.
- (b) Patrolling the interior of the State and its Coastal waters.
- (c) Provision and control of helicopters for use by the Regiment and Government Departments.
- (d) Provision of Guards at the Istana and other Ceremonial duties including the Coronation of His Highness The Sultan.

The deployment of the Regiment remained unchanged with one Rifle Company located at BANGAR, Boat Company at MURA-RA and the remainder in Berakas Camp.

The highlight of the year for the Regiment was its participation in the Coronation Ceremony of His Highness The Sultan. One hundred and sixty men took part as regalia bearers, forty men and fifty soldiers, many recruits, lined the processional route. Five Royal Guards of Honour were provided, with the Regimental Colour in attendance, for the arrivals and departures of the Royalty. The Regimental Band paraded with the Guards of Honour and also took part in the procession from the Lapau. In addition, Guards were provided at the Istana Edinburgh and the various houses occupied by the VIP visitors.

The Seventh Anniversary of the Regiment on 31st May, 1968 was marked with a series of displays, open to the Public, in the area of the new long range at Berakas Camp. The programme included demonstrations of the fire power of Infantry weapons, 81 mm mortars and the Ferret Scout Cars. The versatility of the Regiment's Helicopters was shown in a flying display including abseiling, casualty evacuation and the transporting of $\frac{1}{4}$ ton vehicles. A heliborne platoon attack was also demonstrated.

Recruiting :

The Brunei Malay strength of the Regiment on 31st December, 1968 was 935. The increased strength has allowed the formation of a fourth Rifle Company which will become effective on 2nd January, 1969. Positions of authority now held by Brunei Malays include :—

- (a) 22 Officers, including 8 Captains.
- (b) 9 Warrant Officers.
- (c) 49 Colour Sergeants and Sergeants.
- (d) 199 Corporals and Lance Corporals.

Building :

Considerable progress has been made to halt the erosion in Berakas Camp, some 2,000 trees have been planted and large areas have been grassed. The football ground has been completed. Additional accommodation for married soldiers and the WOs and Sgts Mess have been occupied. The new store and workshop for KD 'PAHLAWAN' at the MUARA Marine Base is also now completed.

Regimental March :

On 31st December, 1968 His Highness the Sultan gave his approval for the adoption of the old traditional Brunei tune of 'SAMALINDANG' to be the Regimental March, with effect from 1st January 1969.

Miscellaneous :

The first two Brunei Malay Officers to be trained as pilots have been trained to fly the newly acquired Bell JetRanger light helicopter and both have now logged 150 hours flying this aircraft. In August they were presented with the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment Pilot's badge by His Highness The Colonel-in-Chief. In September a further two Officers successfully completed a helicopter pilot's course in the United Kingdom and are currently flying as

second pilots in the Wessex and Whirlwind Helicopters and will commence further training to fly the Jetranger when the second of these helicopters arrives early in 1969.

During the year helicopters of the Regiment flew a total of 1,389 sorties amounting to 1,437 flying hours; 82 emergency flights were made, including 9 at night.

CHAPTER 10

COMMUNICATIONS

MARINE

Ports and Anchorages :

THE State of Brunei is served by two shallow draught river ports, the larger being at Brunei Town in the eastern part of the State and the other at Kuala Belait near the western boundary.

The port at Brunei Town lies some 17 miles upstream from the mouth of the Brunei River and the nature of the river approaches to the Town Wharf is such that the largest ship which can navigate the river and berth alongside the wharf is 280 feet in length with a draught of 16 feet. The Brunei River is tidal with a range of about 8 feet, the river discharges at its mouth into Brunei Bay which in turn opens to the South China Sea.

Brunei Town Wharf is 730 feet long with a wharf apron 76 feet deep. The wharf can accommodate three vessels of the largest type using the river or four or five of the smaller coastal type of vessel, dependent on length.

The Government Wharf at Kuala Belait is 300 feet long and lies approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile upstream from the mouth of the Belait River where it opens into the South China Sea. The bar at the entrance to the river is subject to seasonal changes and ships built on the landing craft principle, 180 feet long and with a draught of 7 feet cross the bar at high water. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company also operate and maintain a wharf at Kuala Belait for the use of their own vessels.

There are two anchorages within the estuary of the Brunei and Limbang Rivers where ships of up to 23 feet draught may anchor. These anchorages are at Tanjong Salirong and Sapo

Point and the size of ships using these anchorages is limited by the depth of water over the Outer Bar at the mouth of the Brunei River. An anchorage exists in Muara Harbour to the west of Pulau Muara Besar and ships of 18 feet draught may cross the Muara Bar at high water to make use of this anchorage. A fourth anchorage is in use to the west of Pulau Sibungor approximately one mile downstream from Brunei Town where ships awaiting clearance to berth at the Town Wharf may anchor.

Port Development at Brunei Town :

Towards the end of 1967 Government approved plans to extend the Brunei Town Wharf and to improve the wharf facilities. Work commenced in the latter months of 1967 with the infilling of the open spaces between the wharf approach piers thus to increase the cargo stacking area and this was followed by the construction of a 330 foot extension at the eastern end of the existing wharf. The wharf extension was completed in the early months of 1968 and was opened to merchant shipping at the end of March 1968, thus increasing the berthing capacity at the Town Wharf by some 82 per cent and considerably easing port congestion. Other facilities completed during the year were the construction of an 18,000 gallon capacity water tower behind the wharf apron at the eastern end of the wharf, the completion of a 120 by 60 foot covered concrete passenger pier at the western end of the wharf and the bringing into service of 300 feet of wooden jetty as a small boat pier for public use immediately west of the new concrete passenger pier.

Port Development at Muara Deep Water Port :

The year marked the commencement of work on site at the new Brunei deep water port at Muara at the mouth of the Brunei River. The first phase of this development will, on completion, enable ships of up to 30 feet draught to enter and berth alongside in the new port and will thus link Brunei direct with world ports served by ocean-going vessels. In April 1968 Government accepted a tender for the dredging and reclamation works involved in this project and in June the first of the contractor's dredging craft arrived in the State from Hong Kong. In August Government accepted a tender for the construction of the

new port wharves and ancillary buildings and on 20th September dredging commenced in Brunei Bay at the approaches to the new port entrance. In December of the year the wharf and building contractor's engineers commenced construction of the worksite and clearance of the wharf area. By the 31st December some 625,818 cubic yards of soil had been recovered by dredgers engaged in the project, this quantity representing some 13 per cent of the completion of this aspect of the work.

Imports and Exports :

At Brunei Town Wharf imports consist of general cargo, household goods, food, clothing, machinery, building materials including cement, granite chips, steel bars and motor vehicles. Exports comprise rubber sheet, poles, sawn timber, animal hides, pepper and iron scrap.

Ships anchoring at Tanjong Salirong and Sapo Point load logs which are floated down the Limbang and Temburong Rivers to the loading points. Ships entering Muara Harbour discharge building materials and constructional equipment for development projects or load and discharge cargoes of a military nature.

Practically all cargo entering Kuala Belait is transhipped at Labuan in Sabah. Imports consist of general cargo, food, clothing, building materials, steel bars and granite chips. Exports consist of small quantities of rubber sheet, jelutong, iron scrap, animal skins and pepper. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited imports equipment, stores, building materials and steel pipes. The bulk of the crude oil from the Seria and offshore oil wells is piped to Lutong in Sarawak and the crude oil and a large quantity of refined petroleum products are exported through the open roadstead at Lutong to overseas markets. There is a small processing plant in Seria where motor gasoline and diesel oil are refined for the local market.

Shipping :

The number of ships and their aggregate net registered tonnage entering State ports and anchorages are given in Table 1. The ships are classified according to their respective trading areas which are as follows :—

- (a) Limited Coastal Trade ships which operate within a prescribed area along the coastline of Brunei, Sarawak or Sabah.
- (b) Coastal Trade ships which operate within 30 miles of the coastline of Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah.
- (c) Sea going ships which proceed beyond the Coastal Trade limits.

Ships owned and managed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited which operate out of Kuala Belait to the offshore drilling rigs and to ports in Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah are shown separately in the table.

There was an increase of 19 per cent in the number of ships entering Brunei Town port during 1968 compared with 1967 and an increase of 99 per cent in the number of cargo ships entering Kuala Belait during the same period. The movements of ships owned and managed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited based on Kuala Belait, increased by 10 per cent during 1968 compared with 1967.

Visits of Naval Ships :

The Royal Thai Naval Cadet Training ship H.T.M.S. "Maeklong" (Commander Jetana Maneenak R.T.N.) and H.T.M.S. "Phosamton" (Lieutenant Commander Pradit Charoenmit R.T.N.) paid a training visit to Brunei Town from Keelung between 22nd and 25th March 1968. The Cadet Cruise Unit was under the command of Rear Admiral Smut Sahanawin R.T.N. and the unit complement was 111 officers and Petty Officers and 227 cadets.

Between 30th June and 4th July 1968 H.M.S. "Maxton" (Lieutenant J.R.L. Ingham R.N.) of the 6th Mine Counter Measures Squadron paid a courtesy visit to Brunei Town from Singapore. H.M.S. "Maxton" carried a complement of 13 officers and 23 ratings.

Pilotage :

Pilotage is optional in the State of Brunei. The Marine Assistant (Executive) and three senior Serangs pilot ships on request in the Brunei and Limbang rivers. A Serang is available

to pilot ships across the bar at Kuala Belait. 408 pilotage movements were carried out in the Brunei and Limbang Rivers during the years. Fees for this service and for 30 cancellations when the pilot was standing by, amounted to \$34,700.00. There were no pilotage movements at Kuala Belait during the period under review. Details of all pilotage movements during the year and the fees received for these services are given in Table 2.

Navigational Aids :

Eleven marine light beacons mark the entrance to the southern part of Brunei Bay, Brunei River and the deep water channel to the Brunei Town Wharf. Approximately 80 unlighted wooden beacons (panchang) mark the deep water and subsidiary channels in the estuary of the Limbang and Brunei Rivers and the boat channels in the numerous small rivers.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited install and maintain their own marine light beacons on their offshore drilling rigs and oilwells. The company service and maintain two sets of leading lights at the entrance to the Belait River for the Marine Department on repayment.

Notices to Mariners and Shipping Circulars :

Twenty Brunei Notices to Mariners and twelve Brunei Shipping Circulars were issued during the year.

Light Dues :

Light Dues are paid by ships of 15 net registered tons and over on entering and leaving a port. By agreement with the Government, the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited make an annual payment of \$5,000 for Light Dues to cover the operations of their fleet of ships at Kuala Belait. The number of ships paying Light Dues and the total amount collected during the year are given in Table 3.

Supplies of Treated Fresh Water :

Supplies of treated fresh water are available for ships at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait wharves. The charge for fresh water is \$2.00 per 1,000 gallons. The Marine Department records the amount of fresh water supplied and bills the ship's agent for

the cost of the water. The revenue from the sale of water is credited to the Brunei Town and Kuala Belait Municipal Boards respectively. Details of treated fresh water supplied to ships at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait during the year are given in Table 4. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited supply their own treated fresh water to ships owned and managed by the Company at Kuala Belait.

Passenger Ferries and Carriage of Mail :

A passenger ferry runs daily, excluding Sundays, between Brunei Town-Labuan-Brunei Town. The ferry also carries Post Office and British military mail. A passenger and mail carrying service is operated with outboard motor perahu between Brunei Town-Bangar (Temburong District)-Brunei Town on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. On Mondays and Saturdays this service is extended to the Labu Estate in the Temburong District. Details of the number of passengers and mail carried in the respective ferries and the amount received in fares are given in Table 5.

Carriage of Pilgrims :

On the 5th April 1968, 231 pilgrims returning from Mecca in the Pilgrim M.S. "Anshun" and 15 officers of the Department of Religious Affairs were carried in Marine Department water transport from Victoria Harbour, Labuan to Brunei Town. On the 28th December 1968, 175 pilgrims en route to Mecca and 15 officers of the Department of Religious Affairs were carried by Marine Department water transport from Brunei Town to Victoria Harbour, Labuan to join the Pilgrim M.S. "Anshun".

Use of Water Transport :

The Marine Department provides motor launches and outboard motor perahu for use by Government Departments generally. Subject to higher priorities motor launches and outboard motor perahu may be hired for private use. The number of times water transport has been used by Government Departments and hired privately and the revenue earned are given in Table 8.

Licensing of Passenger, Cargo and Sea Fishing Boats :

The numbers of passenger, cargo and sea fishing boats licensed in the three districts of the State are given in Table 7.

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E II

T RIVERS AND FEES RECEIVED IN 1968 IN COMPARISON WITH 1967

1968		Increase + or Decrease — on 1967		
Total Fee \$ cts.	Portion of Fee Received By Pilot \$ cts.	Number of Movements	Total Fee \$ cts.	Portion of Fee Received By Pilot \$ cts.
Nil	Nil	3 —	300.00 —	200.00 —
150.00	100.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
3,400.00	2,266.67	1 —	100.00 —	66.66 —
1,200.00	800.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
400.00	266.66	1 +	100.00 +	66.66 +
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4,500.00	3,000.00	7 —	700.00 —	466.67 —
4,000.00	2,666.67	11 +	1,100.00 +	733.33 +
100.00	66.66	1 +	100.00 +	66.66 +
3,250.00	2,166.67	22 +	1,100.00 +	733.33 +
550.00	366.67	5 +	250.00 +	166.67 +
1,500.00	1,000.00	2 +	100.00 +	66.67 +
19,050.00	12,700.00	31 +	1,650.00 +	1,100.00 +
850.00	566.67	5 +	250.00 +	166.67 +
9,300.00	6,200.00	30 +	3,000.00 +	2,000.00 +
400.00	266.66	3 +	300.00 +	200.00 +
500.00	333.33	3 —	300.00 +	200.00 —
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1,000.00	666.67	1 —	100.00 —	66.67 —
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3,600.00	2,400.00	7 +	700.00 +	466.67 +
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15,650.00	10,433.33	41 +	3,850.00 +	2,566.66 +
34,700.00	23,133.33	72 +	5,500.00 +	3,666.66 +
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34,700.00	23,133.33	72 +	5,500.00 +	3,666.66 +

TABLE III

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SHIPS PAYING LIGHT DUES AND THE AMOUNT COLLECTED IN 1968 IN COMPARISON WITH 1967

<i>Ports and Anchorages</i>	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>Light Dues \$ cts.</i>	<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1967</i>		<i>Light Dues \$ cts.</i>
			<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1967</i>	
Brunei Town ...	... 1,067	15,966.60	358	+	4,745.81
Tanjong Salirong	... 44	9,663.30	5	+	2,030.90
Muara Harbour and Sapo Point ...	... 27	4,442.20	12	+	999.40
Kuala Belait ...	... *201	4,271.70	98	+	1,304.28
TOTALS	... 1,339	34,343.80	473	+	9,080.39
Annual payment by Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited ...			†5,000.00		
GRAND TOTAL	...	39,343.80			

NOTES :

* This figure does not include the ships owned and managed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited which operates out of Kuala Belait to the offshore drilling rigs, oilwells and to ports in Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah.

† The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited make an annual payment of \$5,000 for Light Dues to cover the operations of their fleet of ships at Kuala Belait.

TABLE IV
DETAILS OF TREATED FRESH WATER SUPPLIED TO SHIPS IN 1968 IN COMPARISON WITH 1967

Place	Taking Water	1968			Increase + or Decrease — on 1967		
		Number of Ships	Number of Gallons Supplied	Cost \$ cts.	Number of Ships	Number of Gallons	Cost \$ cts.
Brunei Town	231	3,015,700	6,013.40	60 —	42,782	+	180.17 +
Kuala Belait	88	174,700	349.40	18 +	51,600	+	103.20 +
TOTAL	319	3,190,400	6,380.80	42 —	94,382	+	283.37 +

*Details of Mail Carried**Increase — on 1967*

<i>Amounts of Fares ren</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>No. of Bags of Mail</i>	<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1967</i>	<i>No. of Bags of Mail</i>
		<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Military</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Military</i>
—	893.75 —	543	Nil	60 —	189 —
—	985.25 —	595	Nil	767 —	368 —
—	13.00 +	149	Nil	11 —	Nil
—	26.00 +	140	Nil	20 —	Nil
+	8.00 +	74	Nil	25 —	Nil
1	Nil	74	Nil	23 —	Nil
—	1,832.00 —	1,575	Nil	906 —	557 —

1968 IN COMPARISON WITH 1967

<i>A BELAIT</i>				<i>TOTAL ALL PORTS</i>			
<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1967</i>		<i>No. of Bookings</i>		<i>1968 Revenue</i>		<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1967</i>	
<i>No. of Bookings</i>	<i>Revenue \$ cts.</i>	<i>No. of Bookings</i>	<i>Revenue \$ cts.</i>	<i>No. of Bookings</i>	<i>Revenue \$ cts.</i>	<i>No. of Bookings</i>	<i>Revenue \$ cts.</i>
Nil 18 +	Nil 2,439.15 +	30 918	5,615.38 23,117.56	78 — 228 —	9,338.94 — 535.11 +		
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Nil 6 +	Nil 140.69 +	39 7	2,585.39 172.05	17 — 1 +	5,528.56 — 97.36 +		
Nil 24 +	Nil 2,579.84 +	69 925	8,200.77 23,289.61	95 — 227 —	14,867.50 — 632.47 +		

TABLE VII

LICENSING OF PASSENGER, CARGO AND SEA FISHING BOATS
IN 1968 IN COMPARISON WITH 1967

DISTRICT	1968		Fees \$ cts.	Increase + or Decrease — on 1967	
	Number	Number		\$ cts.	
PASSENGER BOATS					
Brunei	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tutong	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kuala Belait	...	25	250.00	4 +	40.00 +
TOTAL	...	25	250.00	4 +	40.00 +
CARGO BOATS					
Brunei	5	125.00	18 —
Tutong	6	150.00	1 —
Kuala Belait	...	7	175.00	Nil	2.50 —
TOTAL	...	18	450.00	19 —	477.50 —
SEA FISHING BOATS					
Brunei	46	11.50	46 —
Muara	5	1.25	13 —
Tutong	20	5.00	7 +
Kuala Belait	...	49	12.25	5 +	1.25 +
TOTAL	...	120	30.00	47 —	11.75 —

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines continued to operate scheduled services throughout the year. Brunei is linked by daily scheduled flights with the more important towns of East Malaysia from Kuching on the west and Tawau in the east. However passengers continued to use Kota Kinabalu Airport for flights abroad.

One significant improvement in air transport during the year was the introduction of daily Fokker Friendship Services. This had completely replaced the slower conventional Dakota aircraft which had served these areas for more than a decade. The latter continued to be used for the carriage of freight or as charter flights during holiday seasons at which times the scheduled services were not enough to cope with the heavy bookings.

Several small airline companies continued to operate into Brunei Airport in the form of charter flights.

Planning of the New International Airport continued throughout the year and earth works on the site are expected to commence early next year when the people in the kampongs affected would be re-settled.

STATISTICS, 1968

Aircraft Movements :

	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Take-Offs</i>
Civil	3,196	3,194
Military	1,467	1,468
	<i>Embarked</i>	<i>Disembarked</i>
Passengers	35,752	36,686
Freight	113,729	420,044
Mail	32,799	84,490

DEPARTMENT OF LAND TRANSPORT

General :

The legislation relating motor vehicle licences was amended to provide the issue of such licences for a period of 12 months, 6 months, or three months instead of quarterly, half yearly or annually. Hence the dates of expiry of all motor vehicle licences are being staggered all over the year and could be made to expire concurrently with the expiry date of the Insurance Policy covering each vehicle. Another advantage in this system of issue of licences, is minimising the big rush for renewal of motor vehicle licences at the end of each year. Although the effect of such changes is not achieved immediately, it is expected that within five years the rush for licences would be evenly spread over the year.

During the year there were 2052 motor vehicles brought into the state and about half the number were put off the road either due to being written off or re-exported out of the country. However the aggregate number of motor vehicles actually licensed for use on the road as on December, 1968, was 11,725 and this was an increase over the previous total by 1,030.

With this follows the increase in the number of driving licences by 2,509 and an increase in revenue by \$129,504.00. This increase in revenue could even be very much more if the licences in respect of all motor vehicles belonging to Government officers and the Government have to be paid for.

The number of accidents too have increased and Vehicle Examiners examined 763 vehicles involved in accidents during the year. This shows an increase of 136 vehicles involved in accidents. (This figure does not include motor vehicles involved in minor accidents where the Traffic Investigation officers do not find it necessary to call the Vehicles Examiners to examine the vehicles involved.)

Public Transport :

Taxis : There has been an increase in the total number of taxis in the state by 3. The policy of owner operated taxis has

been very effective in stamping out totally middlemen participating in the industry. The immediate result is the improved condition of taxis on the road. This is an asset to the country and it is only possible because the income derived from them is not shared by any person other than the owner operator.

Steps are being taken to standardise taxi fares in all the districts in the State. This may take some time to implement since the situation in each District is different to another. However it is expected that by 1969 an acceptable formula would be found.

Omnibuses :

State Buses : There has been an increase in the total number of buses in the state by 15. The route between Belait and Miri was taken over by a Brunei Bus company and this company has been doing very well.

Contract Buses : For the first time the Education Department has made use of 20 contract buses to carry school children. These buses are being called School Buses and are not permitted to carry passengers other than school children in respect of whom a contract is made for carrying them. Later in the year 22 more licences to operate such buses were issued. This has eased the public transport situation a great deal.

Commercial and Goods Transport :

The total number in the state is now 1606 excluding Government owned vehicles. There is an increase of 109 over the previous year. The result is that the freight charges have gone to rock bottom, and competition is very keen.

Staff : With the unusual increase all round, it is necessary that the staff be adequate both in number and efficiency. Training of Technical staff was carried out in West Malaysia and during the year four Vehicle Examiners completed the course.

Office Building : The new building at Gadong is completed and it is expected that the Department will move in early next year.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED ON THE ROAD AS ON
DECEMBER 31ST OF EACH YEAR

	1967	1968	Increase
Passengers Cars	6638	7462	824
Motor Cycles & Scooters	1377	1476	99
Commercial Vehicles	1497	1606	109
Taxis	101	104	3
Buses	87	102	15
Government Vehicles excluding Military	995	975	20 (Decreased)
	10695	11725	1030

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR
1967 AND 1968

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1967	129	121	137	139	128	151	174	154	122	129	126	107	=1617
1968	149	145	151	174	190	182	244	163	174	185	152	143	=2052

NUMBER OF DRIVING LICENCES ISSUED

	1967	1968	Increase
Annual Driving Licences	13341	15167	1826
Provisional Driving Licences	6620	7303	683
	19961	22470	2509

NUMBER OF ACCIDENT CASE VEHICLES INSPECTED
BY VEHICLE EXAMINERS

	1967	1968	Increase
Brunei Registration Centre	405	484	79
Belait Registration Centre	222	279	57
	627	763	136

NUMBER OF EXEMPTED LICENCES ISSUED TO

	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Motor Vehicles owned by the Government	995	975	20 (Decreased)
Motor Vehicles owned by Government servant	1081	1003	78 (Decreased)
Total No. of Exempted Driving Licences issued	837	902	65
	2913	2880	33 (Decreased)

AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED

	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Motor Vehicles & Drivers	\$453,539	\$583,043	\$129,504

(d) POSTAL SERVICES

As in 1967 there are seven post offices and two postal agencies functioning in the State of Brunei. The post offices are situated in Brunei Town, Muara, Bangar (Temburong), Tutong, Kuala Belait, Seria and Labi and the agencies are operating in Lumapas and Rambai.

Full postal facilities, namely money orders, British postal orders, parcel (both ordinary and cash-on-delivery) registration, post boxes and savings bank business are available at the Brunei, Kuala Belait and Seria Post Offices while the smaller offices such as Muara, Tutong and Bangar undertake the sale of stamps, receipt and delivery of letters and parcels only. The Tutong Post Office now also offers the sale of British Postal Orders.

The position in connection with the receipt and despatch of air and surface mails remains unchanged in this department, that is air mails by way of Kota Kinabalu or Kuching and direct weekly surface mail services to and from Singapore. Direct daily air mail services are maintained between Brunei and Penang, Ipoh, Seremban and Kuala Lumpur including a daily airmail despatch to Singapore, United Kingdom etc. Mails from one post office to another within the State are conveyed by vans and outboard launches.

This Administration provides a house-to-house mail delivery service on normal working days and this service is being extended to areas in the river kampongs as well as remote villages in the Brunei-Muara and Belait districts. Pillar boxes for letters are installed at important road junctions and other public places and these boxes are cleared twice daily in most cases except on holidays. Seven more boxes were installed during 1968 in the various districts.

At present, there is one mobile and one riverine post office in the Brunei district and one of each in the Belait area. The Belait riverine post office provides postal facilities to as far as Ulu Sukang. It is planned that riverine post offices will be provided to Tutong and Bangar in 1969.

There are three automatic stamp vending machines in this Administration which are installed at the Brunei Town Post Office, Seria and the Brunei Airport. These machines were closed in November 1967 on account of the devaluation of the pound Sterling and two are now in operation again. If no old 10 cents coins are discovered, the other one will be put into operation soon.

Two notable issues of commemorative postage stamps were placed on sale in this department in 1968, adding considerably to the revenue of the department. The two issues were:—

- (a) Birthday of His Highness (released on 15.7.68).
- (b) Coronation of His Highness (released on 1.8.68).

Though there were new arrivals of both clerks and postmen in this department in 1968 in addition to a Controller of Posts, there still exist many vacancies. The main ones are: Superintendent, Cashier, Stenographer, mail officers, clerks etc.

Awards received by officers in the department during 1968:—

- (a) Awang Latiff bin Jerudin, PHBS II.
- (b) Awang Abdul Rahman bin Bakar, PHBS II.

Money orders issued in 1968 totalled \$768,322.36 whilst those cashed amounted to \$54,281.24 compared with those issued in 1967 amounting to \$766,417.26 and those paid totalling \$53,306.52. Postal orders sold during the year amounted to \$218,527.20 and those cashed totalled \$42,326.10 as compared to 1967 sold \$210,585.70 and cashed \$31,450.15.

The total number of articles dealt with during the year was 4,882,314 as compared with 4,464,324 in 1967.

(e) TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

The highlight of the year was, of course, the Coronation of His Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. The extra work involved in providing numerous temporary connections and circuits for V.I.P. guests, officials and the press was gladly undertaken by the staff of the Department, who joined their efforts with those of the rest of the people of Brunei to see that this should be a most joyous and memorable occasion.

A staff re-organisation programme was authorised for 1968 and many junior members of the staff were upgraded. Some new senior posts were authorised but attempts to fill them produced no results. Some applications for the posts were received but the candidates withdrew after some time for reasons unknown.

Telegraphs :

The conversion of hand-keyed morse circuits to teleprinter working was completed as far as possible. Only Singapore and Kuching circuits remain hand-keyed. Internal circuits to Kuala Belait and Seria and external circuits to Kota Kinabalu and the International Switching Centre at Kuala Lumpur were operated by teleprinter.

The introduction of a large degree of tape transmission allowed a much needed re-organisation of the operating procedure in the Brunei Town Telegraph Office with a consequent reduction in ineffective staffing.

Figures for outgoing traffic are given below; incoming traffic is comparable :

NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED TO COUNTRIES OUTSIDE BORNEO

	<i>Private</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Press</i>	<i>Total</i>
1966	489,770	239,339	14,395	743,504
1967	578,630	228,056	52,707	859,393
1968	687,230	153,296	47,675	888,101

Telex :

A telex circuit from Kuala Lumpur switchboard was terminated in the Brunei Town Telegraph Office in time for the Coronation of His Highness the Sultan. A telex switchboard was ordered to enable this service to be offered to the public.

Private Telegraph Circuit :

An A.F.T.N. teleprinter circuit between Brunei Airport and Kota Kinabalu Flight Information Centre was installed, operated and maintained for the Civil Aviation Department.

Telephones :

Automatic Telephone Exchanges were maintained at Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Seria with small manual exchanges at Tutong and Bangar. All junction working is by means of V.H.F. radio bearers with the exception of the Seria-Kuala Belait underground cable.

An extension to the Brunei Town Exchange, increasing the capacity from 1,000 to 3,300 lines was completed in October. Service from this extension was by means of aerial cable. Tenders for an underground duct scheme were called for and received at the end of the year.

Equipment for an extension to Seria R.A.X. arrived in 1968 but delivery was not completed before the end of the year.

The standard of maintenance was improved somewhat but still is not altogether satisfactory. To some extent this is due to the failure of the public to report faults. Routine maintenance visits were made whenever possible and had a noticeable effect on subscribers apparatus performance.

Private Branch Automatic Exchanges were installed for several Government Departments, notably for the New Police Headquarters, Broadcasting and Information Department, Language and Literature Bureau, Prisons Department and in the Dewan Majlis. Two hotels in Brunei Town were also provided with P.A.B.Xs.

The increase in telephone stations in 1968 was as follows :—

Brunei Town	-	-	-	-	-	460
Kuala Belait	-	-	-	-	-	21
Seria	-	-	-	-	-	38
Tutong	-	-	-	-	-	11
Bangar	-	-	-	-	-	3

Local calls are not metered and no figures relating to local calls are available.

Trunk Call Traffic :

Westwards, the Brunei Town Exchange is connected by a 5-channel V.H.F. radio system to Kuala Belait. The traffic between Brunei Town and other exchanges over this route is tabulated below :—

Traffic in chargeable minutes between Brunei Town and :—

		1966	1967	1968
Kuala Belait	O/G	151,552	159,086	167,191
(including Seria)	I/C	132,515	151,129	153,706
Miri	O/G	16,227	18,006	21,124
	I/C	27,199	32,744	31,275
Sibu	O/G	372	904	305
	I/C	2,285	2,207	615
Kuching	O/G	395	273	227
	I/C	626	943	483
Total		331,171	365,292	374,926

With the need for the assistance of at least two operators on each of these calls, the ineffective operating time remains very high and the traffic cannot be substantially increased.

Equipment to provide 10 new circuits with operator dialling between Brunei Town and Kuala Belait was due for delivery in September but had not arrived by the end of the year.

Towards the East, Brunei Town was connected by two 5-channel V.H.F. radio systems to Labuan. This route gives access to the SEACOM cable at Kota Kinabalu and circuits are allocated and through connected as follows :—

Brunei-Kuala Lumpur International Exchange	— 1cct.
Brunei-Kota Kinabalu	— 3cccts.
Brunei-Labuan	— 5cccts.
Brunei-Labuan (Airport/Airport P.W.)	— 5cccts.

All overseas and international traffic passes over this route; traffic figures are as follows :—

Telephone Traffic in chargeable minutes between Brunei and :

	1966	1967	1968
Labuan	176,792	71,611	61,713
Kota Kinabalu	91,798	100,882	128,288
Sandakan	3,665	4,988	7,339
Tawau	489	781	5,254
Singapore	16,740	20,405	39,213
Kuala Lumpur	4,987	7,798	16,768
Hong Kong	2,243	5,182	13,481
Japan	—	—	1,424
Taiwan	—	—	571
United Kingdom	487	208	570
Australia	—	—	501
Others	—	—	236
Total	297,192	211,855	275,358

The most noticeable changes in these figures are those of the Labuan traffic, now reduced to about one third of the 1966 figures; due mainly to the withdrawal of the British Military Forces.

Other traffic shows a considerable increase and the total has nearly reached the 1966 figure, which was carried by only 5 ccts., whereas the present traffic is carried by 9 ccts. This indicates that

the 5 ccts. which are terminated at Labuan are not utilised so well as those connected through to Kota Kinabalu. Efforts to get some of these circuits extended were frustrated by lack of circuits beyond Labuan.

Other countries to which calls were made include the United States of America, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, France, Hawaii, India, Holland and Canada. Service is now available to nearly 100 overseas territories.

Ulu H.F. Radio Scheme :

This service, which provides H.F. radio communications between main centres and Key remote Kampongs, continued to pass many emergency and urgent calls together with routine Government messages. The majority of emergency calls are for the "Flying Doctor" service. Installation of these H.F. radio sets is not encouraged unless there is a real need as radio discipline is very bad and the system is approaching saturation.

Other Departments :

The work involved in maintaining radio and electronic equipment for other departments continues to increase and represents a large percentage of the work load on the radio staff.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd :

The B.S.P. Co. continued to operate their own communication system including an automatic telephone exchange at Panaga and radio links to Lutong and off-shore positions.

General :

The "Telecommunications Co-ordinating Committee" held its annual meeting in Brunei for the first time in its 18 years of existence. Delegates from Malaysia, Singapore, Sabah, Sarawak and the British Armed Forces attended. Monthly meetings of the associated "Frequency Assignment Committee, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei" are expected to be held in Brunei in rotation with Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. This has now become possible due to expanded hotel facilities in Brunei.

Despite the serious lack of skilled staff, some progress was made on the development of the telecommunications facilities. However, if a reasonable rate of progress is to be made, more staff must be found. Due to lack of staff, local training is of the "on the job" type and is not very satisfactory as poor methods of work are perpetuated by this method. Two cable jointers undertook three months training in Singapore and investigations and discussions regarding the possibility of training in Malaysia were undertaken with an I.T.U. expert from the Telecoms Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur.

A new telephone directory was published in April 1968 after a long delay. As the number of entries increases, the lack of a proper directory section becomes more apparent.

CHAPTER 11

(a) PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS

PUBLIC WORKS — GENERAL

THE total expenditure of the Department during the year was \$26,331,379, this being approximately \$5 million less than in 1967. The decrease does not indicate any reduction in effort, but represents the completion early in the year of a number of large building contracts, on which expenditure earlier had been heavy, and a concentration of resources on miscellaneous site works following these contracts, and the planning and preparation of sites for additional new projects. Under such circumstances the visible monetary result of effort is less than formerly, the decrease being principally in work at Berakas Camp (\$1.57 million) and on service housing (\$3.05 million).

Resources in trained technical staff were again the limiting factor in the output of the Department and there was no improvement in the position during the year. The outlook in the respect is not a reassuring one, as in the next few years a large number of major development projects of all types are going to become maintenance and operational commitments, and adequate staff for their upkeep will be essential if inefficient and uneconomic maintenance is to be avoided.

The volume of work entailed in co-operating with Architects and Consulting Engineers undertaking development projects on behalf of Government increased sharply, much of this representing the processes of taking over major completed projects for maintenance by the Department. Increased development in the private sector resulted in further demands upon the Department over work associated with the application of Town Planning principles and the consideration of individual proposals.

The Department was heavily committed over the arrangements for the Coronation of His Highness the Sultan, particularly in respect to temporary pavilions, decoration of Government buildings, accommodation for overseas visitors and transport.

Particulars of expenditure are set out under Appendix "A" attached.

STAFF

Much has already been said in these reports about the impossibility of attracting to the Department the calibre of staff essential for efficient operation unless radical improvements could be made in the length of time taken for the recruitment processes. The position was unchanged in 1968 and at the close of the year staff deficiencies included :

Engineers	- Posts 15 — Recruited 2 — Vacant 2.
Architects	- „ 7 — „ Nil — „ 7.
Quantity	
Surveyors	- „ 3 — „ Nil — „ 3.
Superintendents	„ 6 — „ Nil — „ 1.
Chief Technical	
Assistants	- „ 12 — „ Nil — „ 3.

An appreciation of the period required for appointment may be obtained from the following instances :—

- (a) Senior Draughtsman — Posts advertised in August 1967 and taken up in June/August 1968.
- (b) Engineers — Post advertised in July 1967 and not yet taken up.
- (c) Chief Technical Assistant — Post advertised in July 1967 and not yet taken up.
- (d) Architects and Quantity Surveyors — Posts advertised in March 1968, and no appointments yet made.

In industrial and manual grades of employees the transfer from daily rated to monthly paid appointments continued, 77 men being benefited. Fifty-eight new daily rated appointments were made and with 32 employees leaving the service the daily rated

labour strength at the end of the year was 1,592, with 1,152 employees on monthly pay, establishment, contract, or open vote.

Despite the very great demands for labour by contractors engaged upon large development projects, no difficulty was experienced in filling vacant posts in daily rated ranks, although the usual absence of highly skilled tradesmen, or labourers prepared to undertake work of a more arduous and unpleasant nature was apparent.

MATERIALS

The position regarding the supply of materials from the country's own resources remained unchanged, apart from developments associated with the investigation by the Consulting Engineers for the new Airport and Road projects of extensive deposits of sandstone shingle and cobbles in the Temburong region. The quality of stone available from these appears to be superior to that obtained from sources closer to Brunei Town but it still remains to be seen to what extent they can be used for construction purposes (either in high grade reinforced concrete work, or in highly stressed pavements) in projects of major importance. The problems attending the exploitation of these deposits with a view to the use of the material on general Government and private construction works will of course be considerable, and have not yet been approached in detail.

Otherwise, apart from bakau piles, bricks, small quantities of sand/cement roofing tiles, beach sand, and softwoods and secondary hardwoods, development was wholly dependent upon imported materials. In this respect some 18,000 tons of granite and basalt aggregate were imported from Singapore for road surfacing work, this however being some 2,000 tons less than in 1967 largely owing to the greater use of local stone for this class of work.

BUILDINGS

As in previous years, all major building projects, apart from repetitive house construction, were assigned to private firms of Architects, only those buildings costing less than \$500,000 and of a simple nature being undertaken by P.W.D. The absence of

drawing office staff naturally reduced the volume of building construction work which could be undertaken, as it is unusual to find that type plans can be frequently used without a lesser or greater degree of modification to suit individual sites. A large volume of minor works associated with alterations to buildings also fell into arrears for the same reason.

Major commitments in 1968, as in earlier years, and obviously also for the immediate future, have been housing for Government staff, Education Department buildings and Berakas Camp for the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment. Also associated with the latter have been a number of small buildings at Muara for the Marine branch of the Regiment. Housing projects which have been in progress in Brunei Town during the year have included :—

- 4 Class "C" Quarters, Jalan Berakas — completed.
- 6 Class "C" Flats, Jalan Ong Sum Ping — completed.
- 18 Teachers' Flats, Jalan Ong Sum Ping—60% complete.
- 12 Consultants' Quarters, Jalan Berakas — commenced.
- 2 Class "B" Quarters, Jalan Tapak Kuda—commenced.
- 4 Senior Officers' Flats, Jalan Malabau — commenced.
- 7 Class "C" Quarters, Jalan Berakas — 50% complete.

In Kuala Belait work of this nature has included :—

- 16 Units Barracks for Municipal Council, Kuala Belait—completed.
- 4 Class "E" and 2 Class "F" Quarters — completed.
- 20 Units Barracks for P.W.D. — in progress.
- 24 Class "E" Flats, Kuala Belait — in progress.
- 5 Class "C" Quarters, Kuala Belait — in progress.
- 10 Units Barracks for Electrical Department, Seria — in progress.
- 24 Class "E" Flats, Seria — in progress.

Berakas Camp :

Projects which were completed during the year included :

Sergeants' Mess	—	—	—	—	\$247,000
4 Class "C" Quarters	—	—	—	—	\$193,000

Band Practice Building	- - -	\$ 59,000
Retaining Walls, Drains, and Erosion		
Prevention Measures	- - -	\$685,000

Work in progress includes : —

Gymnasium Annexe and Quarter-				
master Store Annexe	- - -	\$ 69,000		
Ammunition Magazines	- - -	\$ 67,000		
Retaining Walls, Drains, and Erosion				
Prevention Measures	- - -	\$449,000		
Rifle Range Structures	- - -	\$ 97,000		

The major problem of soil erosion which has been developing ever since the inception of the Camp has received a great deal of attention. Very large sums of money are being devoted to this commitment in the form of drainage, turfing and grassing, tree planting, terracing, and retaining walls and other soil retention works. A great deal still remains to be done but it is felt that the critical phase has been passed and that the physical security of the Camp has been achieved. The trouble, which arose through the urgency attending the initial construction of the Camp, and the vital importance of providing buildings which could be occupied regardless of their surrounds, is unlikely to occur with future buildings. It is hoped adequate opportunities to plan and execute the necessary protective site works will in every case be possible. At the R.B.M.R. Patrol Boat Base at Muara a workshop and store building costing \$80,000 was completed and planning is in progress for an extension of the Barrack accommodation.

Education Buildings :

The construction of buildings to the value of \$1,259,836 was undertaken for the Education Department, the principal units being : —

Malay School, Lumut	-	\$220,900, in progress
,, ,, Sinaut	-	\$171,500, completed
,, ,, Tanjong Maya		\$150,000, completed

Malay School, Muda Hashim,

	Tutong—	
„ „	Extension	\$114,500, completed
„ „	Birau, Tutong	\$138,000, completed
„ „	Baru Baru —	
	Quarters	\$ 85,000, in progress
„ „	Kg. Lambak —	\$340,000, in progress
„ „	Limau Manis	\$215,000, in progress
„ „	Sg. Hanching —	
	Additions	\$ 63,000, in progress
„ „	Kupang — Site	
	Works —	\$ 37,000, in progress
„ „	Dato Gandi —	
	Additions —	\$ 15,500, completed.

Police Buildings :

The 1968 programme of building projects undertaken for the Police Department included :—

20 Married Barracks, Kuala Belait	— — —	\$203,800, completed
20 Married Barracks, Seria	—	\$199,800, completed
Police Posts Labu and Kg. Bokok, Temburong	—	\$ 26,000, completed
Police Training School, Jalan Berakas	— —	\$ 28,000, completed.

Miscellaneous building works carried out during 1968 included :—

Psychiatric Wards, General Hospital, Brunei	— —	\$ 36,000, completed
Temporary Office Accommo- dation for Lands, Survey and Agricultural Depart- ments, Jalan Kumbang Pasang	— — —	\$340,000, completed
Fire Station, Barracks, etc Muara	— — —	\$420,000, completed

Stables, etc., Istana Darul Hana	\$ 26,000, completed
Horse Exercise Tracks, etc., Istana Darul Hana - - -	\$129,000, completed
Garage for Pool Cars, Rumah Jerambak - - -	\$ 56,000, completed
Rest House, Bangar - - -	\$180,000, completed
New Immigration Office, Jalan Pemancha - - -	\$ 40,000, in progress
Fire Station, Bangar - - -	\$230,000, in progress
Marine Fire Station, Sg. Lampai - - -	\$ 40,000, in progress
Reinforced Concrete Bridges, Kampong Ayer - - -	\$113,000, in progress
Balai, etc. for Pengiran Di- Gadong, Jalan Tutong -	\$ 31,500, completed
Health Department Store, Jalan Berakas - - -	\$ 39,000, in progress
Transport Depot, General Hospital, Brunei - - -	\$ 96,000, in progress
Bangar Wharf - - -	\$202,000, in progress
Operation Theatre and Ward, Kuala Belait Hospital -	\$ 36,000, completed
Hardstanding, Land Transport Office, Kuala Belait -	\$ 42,000, completed

In addition to the above an extensive programme of building construction, and the redecoration of existing buildings, had to be undertaken on account of the Coronation of His Highness the Sultan. These included a Banquet Hall at Istana Darul Hana costing \$53,000 and 7 other temporary buildings in the same location costing \$49,000.

Contractors :

The position regarding the registration of contractors and the outlook of many of the firms towards their responsibilities in the contracts awarded to them showed little change, and indicated the deep-rooted prevalence of sub-contracting all or part of

tenders which were awarded. The impression remains that firms registered as building contractors were equally interested in transport, supply of foodstuffs, supply of furniture or any other avenue in which they could operate as middleman, rather than as the basic producer of a service.

The total number of contractors registered with the Department was 641, made up by :—

Class "A" (unlimited)	-	121 (111 in 1967)
Class "AX" (up to \$500,000)		15 (11 in 1967)
Class "B" (up to \$150,000)		73 (66 in 1967)
Class "C" (up to \$ 25,000)		185 (173 in 1967)
Small Contractors (up to \$ 3,000)		247 (240 in 1967).

LAND RECLAMATION AND DRAINAGE, KUALA BELAIT

The topography around Kuala Belait town being such that building and development land has to be obtained by swamp filling, an annual programme of such work is undertaken to provide land for both the private and Government sectors. In 1968 a sum of \$120,000 was spent in reclaiming some 17 acres of useful land involving transport of 103,000 cubic yards of sand from the beach.

The expansion of developed land has to be followed by a programme of drainage and in 1968 some 2,000 feet of large reinforced concrete storm drains were constructed in Seria at a cost of \$145,000, while a similar length of major outfall drain at Kuala Belait cost \$192,000. Numerous smaller drains, principally along roadsides had to be provided, these amounting to a total length to approximately 1½ miles, costing \$80,000.

WATER SUPPLY

General :

Rainfall for the year which at 103.60 inches was substantially below the annual average of 113 inches, combined with an exceptionally dry period from January to May was responsible for extreme supply difficulties in all areas in the State. Restrictions

of supply in the part of Brunei District dependent upon Tasek reservoir were applied from March to July and for three of these months, water was provided for only three hours daily. At its lowest level, in May, the Tasek reservoir held only 25% of its total capacity and had rainfall figures not improved after May, there would have been a risk of complete interruption in supplies.

To alleviate the problem to some extent, an emergency temporary supply scheme was constructed to pump some 500,000 gallons of water per day from the Sungai Kianggeh just above Kampong Kianggeh into Tasek reservoir. The yield from this scheme proved to be in excess of the anticipated quantity and was of considerable help in maintaining the Tasek supply during the remainder of the year, being particularly valuable over the period of the Coronation when the influx of visitors into Brunei Town naturally increased demands to unusually high figures.

To assist further a small pumping scheme was installed to pump seepage water from Tasek pool upstream into the reservoir.

These supplementary supplies are however of a purely temporary nature, constructed with speed of completion as the overruling factor, and are not intended in any way to replace the scheme for a permanent supplementary supply into Tasek reservoir from Sungai Kianggeh.

Restrictions were also placed on supplies in the Tutong area and at one period the Sungai Basong reservoir was completely dry, the inhabitants of Tutong being dependent upon an emergency supply delivered from Jerudong by P.W.D. tank lorries. Similar comments apply to other rural areas obtaining water from small streams and other sources which were completely dry, and the road tanker service of the Department was extended to the utmost to provide water in such areas. Like much of the transport operated by the Department several of these most useful vehicles are of obsolete type and doubtful reliability.

Useful progress was maintained on the development of the new Sungai Tutong scheme which will eventually supply up to 12 million gallons of water per day to Brunei/Tutong/Muara districts. Site investigations and survey were completed and the

design of the major civil engineering works and pipelines was nearing completion, while tenders were received for the supply of steel pipes, valves, and filtration plant equipment.

Brunei Town Water Supply :

Although the output of the Tasek supply increased to a maximum of 2.5 million gallons per day under normal operating conditions, compared to 2.3 m.g.d. in 1967, the average output throughout the year dropped from 2.2 m.g.d. in 1967 to 1.96 m.g.d. during the current year. The reduction was due to the extensive dry period from March to July when supplies were restricted and output reduced to a minimum of 1.2 m.g.d. It is of interest that despite reasonable rainfall towards the end of the year, the level of water in the reservoir never reached overflow point, and at the end of the year the contents were only 70% of its full capacity. The necessity for a supplementary source pending completion of the Sungai Tutong scheme is therefore apparent but the implementation of the proposed Sungai Kianggeh pumping scheme was delayed due to land acquisition problems.

The bacteriological quality of the water continued to be high but its clarity was less satisfactory owing to the effect of constant variation in flow through the processes of starting and stopping the supply in the course of restrictions. The present quality is achieved by certain improvised methods of treatment which although effective can produce variable results, but on completion of the new sedimentation tanks which are at present under construction a much more uniform standard of output should be achieved.

Kuala Belait Supply :

This supply is based upon the fixed allocation of 800,000 gallons of water daily from the Shell Company installation at Seria which receives further chemical treatment before distribution to the public. The quantity was in fact slightly exceeded but nevertheless was inadequate to provide a full supply to Kuala Belait and Seria. Throughout the year the supply had to be discontinued during night time, while the increased development in and around these towns resulted in availability falling further behind demand.

Government have, however, approved the proposed scheme to supply this area with a quantity up to 6 million gallons per day from Kampong Badas on the Sungai Belait. Design work on the scheme is in hand and completion is expected in 1972, after which the normal requirements in the District should be met until 1995.

Other Supplies :

A firm of Consulting Engineers, briefed by Government, submitted a report on a proposed water supply scheme for Temburong district where there is at present no treated supplies and any such piped supplies as exist are grossly inadequate. Owing to the scattered nature of the centres of population in the district, any such scheme is bound to be expensive and this was reflected in the report from the Consultants which is at present under consideration by Government.

On a number of smaller development projects which have been commenced including Kampong Labi, Kampong Lumapas, Jerudong, and part of the Jalan Berakas area, progress was delayed through the necessity to concentrate all available staff on meeting maintenance and day to day problems of existing supplies, which were increased through the operation of restriction measures and the organisation of tanker supplies.

GAS SUPPLIES, KUALA BELAIT/SERIA

There are no single substantial development in the distribution of gas to the public throughout this area but with the number of consumers rising from 2,230 to 2,342, the daily consumption increased from 975,000 cubic feet to 1,200,000 cubic feet, for which approximately 3½ miles of small diameter gas mains were laid.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads :

As on 31st December, 1968, the mileage of roads in Brunei maintained by the Public Works Department was as follows :—

Bituminous surfaced roads	—	—	187.54 miles
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Water bound roads	-	-	15.75 miles
Earth and sand roads	-	-	51.32 miles
Total	-		<u>254.61 miles.</u>

There are in addition in the State many miles of bridle-paths of pedestrian and bicycle standard only, with certain of them surfaced to dry weather motorable classification. These are maintained by the respective District Officers and the Public Works Department is not involved in their upkeep except in the construction of several of the larger timber bridges suitable for motor vehicle traffic, and in earth-moving entailed in improvement works.

No unusual maintenance problems arose during the year but the effects of the sharply increasing number of motor vehicles, particularly heavy lorries engaged on construction work, upon road surfaces in certain localities is clearly evident, with particular reference to the Brunei/Kuala Belait trunk road on the outskirts of Brunei Town. The first instalment of financial provision was requested for a progressive programme of strengthening and resurfacing this most important and valuable road over a period of possibly five years.

A feature of roadwork in Brunei is the absence of inexpensive material suitable for a satisfactory hard surfaced road for light traffic, or for the construction of road side tables capable of carrying stationary vehicles without damage. There is, therefore, a marked contrast between bituminous surfaced main roads and rural roads, and also between the pavements of these main roads and the soft shoulders which are adjacent to them.

The first phase of the State road development programme which has been assigned to Consulting Engineers, and which takes the form of a network of roads in Temburong district, was commenced, with survey and design work in progress on similar networks in Tutong and Brunei districts. In addition to this major project, a variety of smaller schemes are being undertaken by the Public Works Department. These include :—

- (a) **Jalan Gadong** — \$2,736,957 — $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Although surfacing was completed and the road had been

opened to unrestricted traffic in 1967, incidental work on side tables and drainage continued during the year.

(b) **Jalan Lamunin** — \$2,531,000 — 10 miles.

Apart from a short section of surfacing, which has now reached $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, no extension of the pavement was made during the year, resources being concentrated on earthwork, drainage, bridges, and culverts. All timber bridges, 10 in number, were replaced with reinforced concrete structures.

(c) **Jalan Lumapas** — \$1,417,500 — $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Earthwork has been completed throughout, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of soil/cement stabilized base course were constructed during the year with $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of surfacing. A twin 8' x 8' reinforced concrete box culverts and a 200 feet span reinforced concrete bridge were completed.

(d) **Jalan Kota Batu** — \$3,360,000 — 12 miles.

Earthworks, drainage and culverts have been carried forward to the 6th mile, and 4 miles have been surfaced with hot-mix. A variety of retaining walls and culverts have been constructed and a 60 feet span bridge at Kampong Serdang has been completed. Detailed survey of the remainder of the project is in progress. It is obvious that supplementary provision will be required if, in fact, the work is to be completed as planned, because part of the terrain to be crossed presents formidable and expensive difficulties while land acquisition costs are high.

(e) **Jalan Penanjong** — \$540,000 — 2 miles.

With land acquisition problems overcome, no particular difficulties arose; earthwork and drainage were completed and a stabilized soil/cement base course laid for the first mile, with hot-mix surfacing commenced.

(f) **Kuala Belait/Seria Road** — \$1,200,000 — 4 miles.

This alternative route between these two towns forms one of the items in the State development programme, but on account of its isolated locality in relation to the remainder of the programme, it is being undertaken by the Public Works Department. A 25 feet wide sand

filled embankment has been constructed over the swamp which prevails throughout the length of the project, and work on the extension of this to the full width of formation required for the final roadway has been commenced.

(g) **Anduki/Kuala Belait Road — \$2,500,000 — 14 miles.**

This project consists of the reconstruction to more adequate standards of the section of the Brunei/Kuala Belait trunk road taken over from B.S.P. Company. During the year four miles of the road were widened to 22 feet, strengthened, and re-surfaced.

(h) **Sungai Liang/Labi Road — \$12,900,000 — 33 miles.**

Work on the formation of the first 12 miles of this road (up to Bukit Puan) is nearing completion with efforts concentrated on the long section of embankment over the flood plain of the Sungai Belait approaching Bukit Puan. Some 160,000 cubic yards of filling material have had to be transported to this area from limited and scattered sources.

A soil/cement stabilized pavement has been provided over the first 5½ miles from Sungai Liang and 4 miles of this have been surfaced in hot-mix, while a reinforced concrete bridge 120 feet long has been completed.

Survey of the section from Bukit Puan to Labi is well advanced and earthwork has been commenced. Progress is limited owing to the necessity to concentrate plant on the Bukit Puan bridge approaches mentioned above.

Miscellaneous road construction works undertaken by the Department included :—

- (1) Access road to the new port, Muara, approximately one mile long which was commenced towards the end of the year, sand filling of the embankment now being well advanced.
- (2) Jalan Sekolah Pertanian. This road, approximately half a mile long from its junction with Jalan Muara, was completed.
- (3) Christian cemetery road, completed.
- (4) Simpang Muara Resettlement Roads. One mile of these roads was surfaced.

- (5) Terunjing Resettlement Road. This road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, intended to provide access to the area selected for the resettlement of families dispossessed from the new airport site, was completed.

Bridges :

Owing to the absence of design staff within the Department, the planning and construction of all major bridges had to be assigned to firms of Consulting Engineers. The position at the end of 1968 was as follows :—

- (a) Sungai Belait Bridge, Bukit Puan, length 418 feet, cost \$800,000, completed.
- (b) Sungai Temburong Bridge, Bangar, length 300 feet, cost \$800,000, completed.
- (c) Sungai Kianggeh Bridge, Brunei Town, length 90 feet, cost \$330,000, completed.

The work undertaken by the Department consisted in the design and construction of smaller and simpler bridges included in departmental road projects; a number of these are mentioned in preceding paragraphs.

Airfields :

The Department maintained a small gang at Brunei Airfield whose duties included the upkeep of drains and surrounds and the approaches to the flight strip, also patching of the runway and the renewal of runway markings. Clearing work over the site of the new International Airfield was continued to facilitate site investigations and surveys being undertaken by the Consulting Engineers.

Road Construction Materials :

Not only did the output of Berakas Quarry decrease still further to a total of only 17,500 cubic yards over the year, compared to figures around 80,000 cubic yards in earlier years, but the quality of the product declined even more with the percentage of sand and clay exceeding that of useful stone in the matrix. As obtained from the quarry, the material was unsuitable for major road construction and its use had to be confined to approach

roads, hardstandings, and the like. Extensive investigations were made in the land surrounding the quarry in hopes that additional beds of sandstone would be found but these were abortive. The only deposits which can be worked are covered with some 50 feet of overburden, the removal of which greatly increases the cost of the quarried material.

The loss of this relatively inexpensive road-building material has necessitated the adoption of other methods of pavement construction which were formerly used only to a limited extent, including cement stabilized soil and macadam base courses. These, being relatively expensive, will result in noticeable increases in the cost of road construction works in Brunei. Possibilities of obtaining inexpensive pavement material from the deposits being investigated at Temburong are of interest and may in the course of time be of value. At the moment it is not possible to estimate to what extent they can be used or what they will cost. The costs of road stone at present used for pavement construction are :—

- (a) Imported granite of which 18,000 tons was used, costing — — — \$28.00 per ton
- (b) Local sandstone of which 38,000 tons was used, costing (after crushing) — — — — — \$20.00 per ton.

Berakas Depot :

The output from Berakas Depot during the year was :—

Hot bitumen	—	—	—	16,067 gallons
Emulsified bitumen	—	—	—	41,100 gallons
Hot-mix	—	—	—	28,427 tons
R. C. Pipe Culverts	—	—	—	4,256 lineal feet
Precast concrete products	—	—	—	1,742 cubic feet

WORKSHOPS

The Public Works Department operates major workshops at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait fully equipped with machine tools to undertake all classes of vehicle and plant repair and overhaul, in addition to service depots for field maintenance of plant at

Berakas Camp, Sungai Liang, Temburong and Bukit Puan. The numbers employed in these workshops total 407 men in Brunei and 168 in Kuala Belait.

Although a few other departments have service depots for the upkeep of their mechanical plant (mainly transport), the P.W.D. workshops provide repair facilities for all Government holdings, in addition to routine servicing facilities for the majority of Government vehicles.

With the increasing interest taken by local business firms in haulage, earthmoving and light mechanical repair work, it has become departmental policy to confine P.W.D. workshop facilities and plant purely to Government requirements and not to intrude into the private or commercial sector. However, demands are occasionally received for heavy transport or workshop operations where private equipment is unavailable to provide the necessary service, and in such case work is undertaken by P.W.D. at appropriate charges.

A matter of interest has been the increasing use of the two landing craft owned by the Department, both for ferrying Askar Melayu personnel and equipment between Brunei and Temburong and as far afield as Kota Kinabalu in Sabah, and for moving heavy equipment for contractors between points in Brunei, Sabah and Sarawak. These craft are expensive to maintain and operate but revenue obtained from them during the year was \$50,442.

Preventive maintenance on plant and vehicles both in the field and in workshops has resulted in a further reduction in the number of heavy repair jobs to be undertaken in workshops. Relevant figures for the year compared to those of 1967 are :—

	1967	1968
Major repairs P.W.D. plant	— 180	107
Minor repairs „ „	— 6,926	5,388
Other works (mainly for other Departments)	— 3,310	3,739
No. of vehicles servicing operations	— — — 5,275	3,201.

Reference has been made in past reports to the difficulties experienced in obtaining adequate spare parts supply and service from the distributors of vehicles and plant from whom they were purchased. This complaint must again be raised although in certain cases progress has been made in meeting demands. The numbers in holdings of any particular make and type of unit in Brunei are obviously insufficient to persuade an importer to maintain complete ranges of spares, and as far as possible the variety of units, both in plant and vehicles, is kept to a minimum with a view to providing emphasis to demands for spares service. Greater recourse has been made to the provision of light items by airfreight from Singapore or Malaysia; the additional cost of such operations is very much less than the wage of operators kept on stand-by while units of plant are inoperative.

Little progress has been made in the disposal of the ever-increasing numbers of unserviceable vehicles and plant held by the Department. Disposal by auction is of doubtful value due both to unrealistic reserve prices and the failure of successful bidders to produce the necessary cash. Keeping in line with other attempts to improve the appearance of the more obvious parts of Brunei Town during the Coronation festivities, all unserviceable scrap was moved from its location alongside Jalan Airfield to a less conspicuous site in Berakas Depot.

The only items which were disposed of during the year were :—

- 1 light vehicle
- 4 heavy vehicles
- 1 tractor shovel

although recently approval has been received for the disposal of 22 further items of plant, 20 of which have to be dumped into deep water off the Brunei coast. In the meantime, technical reports recommending disposal of 44 items of unserviceable plant and vehicles are at present either awaiting Board of Survey or final decision of the Council of Ministers.

Plant and vehicles purchased during the year included :—

Heavy vehicles	-	-	11
Tractors shovels	-	-	2

Soil stabilizing plant	-	-	1
Vibratory rollers	-	-	3
Light crawler tractor	-	-	1
Bitumen kettles	-	-	2.

Departmental holdings at the end of the year were :—

Earthmoving and road			
making plant	-	-	230 units
Heavy vehicles	-	-	210 "
Light vehicles	-	-	89 "

There are no training facilities for workshop employees in Brunei Town or within the Department. However through the help of representatives of Tractors Malaysia, Federated Motors and I.C.I. (Malaysia) a number of men were able to receive training at the premises of these firms :—

Two men with I.C.I. (Malaysia) in Kuala Lumpur on vehicle painting.

Three men with Tractors Malaysia in Singapore on maintenance and repair of Caterpillar equipment.

One man with Federated Motors in Singapore on repair and maintenance of fuel injection equipment.

EXPENDITURE, 1968

<i>Department</i>	<i>Personal Emolu- ments</i>	<i>Other Charges Annually Re- current</i>	<i>Other Charges Special Expen- diture</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Total</i>
Administration	..	—	—	28,380	28,380
Agriculture	..	—	13,209	—	54,165 67,374
Askar Melayu	..	—	— 1,574,346	—	1,574,346
Customs	..	—	— 74,700	—	74,000
Civil Aviation	..	—	33,630	—	79,734 113,364
District Office, Brunei	..	—	26,716	—	75,563 102,279
District Office, Kuala Belait	..	—	—	—	382,837 382,837
District Office, Tutong	..	—	—	—	16,388 16,388

District Office,						
Temburong	...	—	—	—	135,293	135,293
Detention Centre	...	—	—	6,188	—	6,188
Development	...	—	—	—	3,264	3,264
Education	...	—	6,036	—	1,259,836	1,265,872
Electrical	...	—	—	—	149,152	149,152
Fire Services	...	—	—	—	224,278	224,278
Forest	...	—	—	—	24,644	24,644
Land Transport	...	—	—	45,387	—	45,387
Municipal, Brunei	...	—	1,024	7,935	112,101	121,060
Municipal, Kuala Belait	...	—	—	—	603,806	603,806
Municipal, Tutong	...	—	—	11,525	—	11,525
Medical	...	—	—	190,368	—	190,368
Miscellaneous Serv- ices (Defence & Security)	...	—	596,035	—	—	596,035
Marine	...	—	—	—	52,817	52,817
Prisons	...	—	—	10,023	32,225	42,248
Police	...	—	—	46,456	639,103	685,559
Public Works	...	1,834,731	9,259,648	946,004	6,742,878	18,783,261
Religious	...	—	39,528	—	62,811	102,339
Survey	...	—	—	—	27,778	27,778
Service Housing	...	—	—	—	900,837	900,837
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	1,834,731	9,975,826	2,912,932	11,607,890	26,331,379	
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(b) SURVEY DEPARTMENT

General :

The Headquarters of the department at the close of the year was still accommodated in the main Government offices in Brunei Town. It is hoped that early in 1969 the new temporary offices at Jalan Kumbang Pasang will be ready for occupation. The additional floor space in these offices and being air conditioned throughout will provide better working conditions for the staff. The department has an office in Kuala Belait to deal with all survey matters in Belait District and additional staff were transferred from Brunei during the year. The office is superintended by a Division II officer with a staff of 20 and a labour force of 28.

The training of junior staff continued throughout the year, although the six months basic training course had to be abandoned through lack of funds. Several junior officers from the Agricultural Department, Fisheries Department and the Lands Department were given instruction in surveying during the year.

Substantial assistance and advice was given by the department to many Consultants and Contractors employed on Government projects, and the co-operation of the department cannot be under assessed, as it would seem that without this co-operation in the early stages of design no project would be able "to get off the ground."

New aerial photography of areas in Tutong, Temburong and Brunei Districts were added to the Photo Library. The photography was at various Scales of 1/4,000 to 1/20,000.

Field Section :

Sub-division of land and surveys of Government reservations remained the main task of the field section during the year. However numerous detail surveys were carried out in all Districts and passed to the drafting section for plotting on maps.

An area covering Muara Town and Kampong Serasa was surveyed by aerial photogrammetric methods with the department

providing ground control. Maps and plans at Scale 1/12,500 and 4 Chains to an inch will be produced early in 1969. These maps and plans are required mainly for the Muara Port Scheme and Town Planning of the area.

Re-levelling and establishing new Bench Marks of the Precise Level network continued with 57 miles completed and 3 new Bench Marks established.

Drafting Section :

Further progress was made in producing maps of various parts of the State. Two maps sheets of the 1/100,000 scale series were completed and printed copies received from the printers. The 1/100,000 Scale series covering the whole State will be completed in 1969.

A four coloured Street Map of Brunei Town was drawn and printed with copies arriving in time for His Highness the Sultan's Coronation in August. This map was immensely popular with the many Coronation guests and the tourists.

The 1/10,000 Scale map of Tutong Town and environs was received from the printers and the 4 Chain to an inch scale plans covering the same area were also received.

The purchase of new scribing equipment at the end of year should add quality to the maps in the future.

The drafting of property boundary plans and the charting of new sub-divisions on the Master Survey Plans continued throughout the year.

Computing Section :

This section lost the services of the Chief Computer Mr. A. H. Fredericks (a Malaysian) at the beginning of year, but a local Brunei officer found no difficulty in running this important section of the department efficiently.

The computing section continued to produce an excellent output with its usual standard of accuracy. However, the conversion

of co-ordinates from the Cassini Projection to the Skew Orthomorphic projection needs to be carried out to bring the department in line with Sarawak and Sabah. This conversion could not be undertaken by the staff without the aid of an electronic computer. It is hoped that the Government will purchase one in the immediate future.

PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1968

	<i>Jobs Approved</i>	
	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>
<i>Drafting</i>		
Sub-division	102	129
Land Applications	172	38*
Gazette Plans	56	70
Certified Plans	159	219
Dyeline & Reflex Printing	5,585 ft.	9,770 ft.
Photostat Printing	18,011 ft.	12,534 ft.

* 10 only outstanding.

Computing

Jobs approved	216	222
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Field Section — Jobs surveyed

Land Applications	28	9
Sub-divisions	102	135
Gov't. Reserves	60	40
Revision	72	23
Control	9	7
Road Acquisition	7	7
Miscellaneous Jobs	39	39

Revenue through :—

Sub-divisions of land = \$33,401

Map and Printing Sales = \$ 8,900

New Maps printed during the year

Scale 1/100,000 — Brunei/Muara District. Sheets JUB 2 and 3.

Scale 1/100,000 — Tutong District. Sheets JUB 5 and 6.

Scale 1/10,000 — Tutong Town and environs Sheet JUB 4.

Scale 4 Chain to an inch — Tutong Town. Sheets 6-9-16, 6-10-9, 6-10-10, 6-10-13, 6-10-14, 6-14-4, 6-15-1.

1/6,250 Brunei Town Street Map.

(c) ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

The main activities of the Department were directed to consolidation of the State Electrification Scheme first started in 1965 and completed during 1967 by expansion of the existing plants at both Seria and Gadong Power Stations and improvements to the existing 11kV Underground Distribution Network.

With the arrival of a second Gas Turbine Generating Set of 11M.W. capacity at the Seria Power Station, the work of erecting this unit was well advanced towards the close of the year under review. It is expected that this plant will be in commercial operation early in the coming year.

A third Gas Turbine Generating Set of 11MW ordered early in the year is also expected to arrive next year. To accommodate the additional equipment an extension of the Control Room together with the foundations for the 11kV switchgear had been completed whilst foundations for the turbine room and machine foundations block were already in progress. It is anticipated that this unit would also be commissioned and in commercial use within the course of next year or early 1970.

At Gadong Power Station, due to the late delivery of the alternators the two 3,000 K.W. generators could not be commissioned during the year as had first been anticipated. However, barring any further unforeseen circumstances, it is hoped to commission one of the units in the first quarter of the coming year and the other units soon after.

An investigation to review the existing tariff system was carried out. A number of recommendations have been put before the Government for consideration and if these are approved, a new set of tariff regulations will come into effect next year.

Investigations were also carried out on the possible use of 11kV aerial cables and 5 KVA to 15 KVA pole-mounted transformers in the rural areas. To this extent 11kV aerial cables were ordered in the first instance for use in Brunei and Temburong districts during the coming year. Later on the use of these cables would be extended to other districts.

Generation :

At Seria Power Station the single 8.75 MW Gas Turbine Generator continued to operate throughout the year except for a few involuntary shutdowns of short durations and two planned shutdowns of two days and ten days duration each. At the first of the two planned shutdowns, the air-cooling tower filter media was changed while at the second planned shutdown inspection and replacement of the coupling shaft was carried out. Opportunity was taken at these planned shutdowns to carry out minor inspections, repairs and adjustments wherever found necessary.

As overhaul of this unit is long overdue, it is planned to have it completely shut down for a thorough check up and complete overhaul as soon as the second Gas Turbine Generator comes into operation.

Gadong and the old Brunei Town Power Stations continued to operate during the year as standby stations for the Seria Power Station taking over from the latter on all occasion of involuntary and planned shutdowns.

With development projects on the increase and more and more factories, businesses and housing estates coming into existence, there has been an influx of population in the State especially in the urban areas. Consequently, the demand for electricity has increased considerably. This is amply reflected in the total number of units generated and purchased, amounting to 36,777,448 KWH for the year, an increase of 6,268,392 KWH over the previous year, when units generated and purchased amounted to 30,509,056 KWH.

In Kuala Belait, the four outdoor substations along Jalan Seria, which previously were receiving supply from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company were switched over to the Government Distribution Network during the last quarter of the year under review.

TABLE A

STATION	Installed Capacity K.W.	Units Generated and/or Purchased 1967	1968	Maximum Demand K.W.	Remarks
Gadong	8,000	6,619,320	1,054,250		
Brunei Town	1,768	678,550		8,400	
Seria	8,750	20,776,000	35,061,700		

Kuala Belait	—	2,231,936*	474,189*	—	
Tutong	—	77,723	—	—	Station shut down as from 20.2.1967.
Temburong	860	125,527	187,309	79	
Muara	—	—	—	—	Station shut down as from 1.1.1967.

* Denotes units purchased from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company for use in Kuala Belait area.

66kV Transmission Line :

To make way for the construction of the new Brunei International Airport, the double circuit 66kV Brunei/Muara Line had to be re-aligned.

The contract for this work was awarded to Societa Anonima Elettrificazione S.P.A. Milano of Italy in July 1968.

Consequent upon this award, clearing rents and provision of access roads was started departmentally in October. At the close of the year, this work was well advanced and expected to be completed by the end of January, of the following year.

Actual construction of the line is expected to commence in February and the whole work completed by the end of June 1969.

Distribution :

Erection of new 11kV substations and replacement of old by new substations continued apace during the year under review.

Extensions of the Distribution Network by both underground cables and overhead lines were carried out and wherever necessary improvements made to the low tension overhead lines.

The following tables B, C & D give details of substations erected and dismantled, underground cables laid and overhead lines erected and dismantled.

TABLE B

SUBSTATIONS

DISTRICTS	New Substations			Old Substations			Dismantled
	No.	Type	Total Capacity K.V.A.	No.	Type	Total Capacity K.V.A.	
Brunei and Muara	7	Standard	3,200	5	Standard	1,200	
	3	Package Unit	1,100	3	Outdoor	550	
	1	Outdoor	150				
Kuala Belait and Seria	6	Standard	2,500	4	Outdoor	250	
Tutong	2	Standard	800	—	—	—	
	1	Package Unit	500				

In addition, the capacity of two standard substations in Kuala Belait and Seria districts was upgraded from 500 KVA and 300 KVA to 600 KVA and 600 KVA respectively.

TABLE C

UNDERGROUND CABLE

Districts	Cable in Yards	
	H.T.	L.T.
Brunei and Muara	30,250	70,287
Kuala Belait & Seria	7,500	15,260
Tutong	2,868	3,270

TABLE D

OVERHEAD LINES

Districts	Conductors used in Yards			
	Erected		Dismantled	
	H.T.	L.T.	H.T.	L.T.
Brunei & Muara	—	13,000	26,400	66,600
Kuala Belait & Seria	—	8,800	—	—
Tutong	5,000	2,200	—	—

In addition, 39,600 yards and 3,700 yards of conductor was used in improvements to L.T. overhead lines in Brunei and Tutong District respectively.

Consumers :

Total sales of electricity for the year amounted to 29,399,536 units as against 26,500,195 units for 1967, an increase of 2,899,341 units.

The total number of consumers connected to the Department's system as at 31st December, 1968 was 15,035 compared to 13,957 as at 31st December, 1967, an increase of 1,078.

Table E below gives details of the units sold during the year under review as against the year 1967 and the number of consumers connected as at 31st December, 1968 as against the number as at 31st December, 1967.

TABLE E

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Units Sold</i>		<i>No. of Consumers</i>	
	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>As at Dec.</i>	<i>As at Dec.</i>
Brunei	20,964,100	22,891,966	9,548	10,020
K. Belait & Seria	4,718,909	5,307,860	3,701	4,156
Tutong	562,162	641,032	512	620
Temburong	106,869	168,579	89	112
Muara	148,155	390,099	107	127

With the arrival of new testing equipment during the year, it was made possible for multiphase meters and other measuring instruments to be tested with a greater amount of accuracy than was possible previously. At the same time, a larger quantity of meters were able to be tested at one single time.

All new meters, whether single or multiphase, were tested on withdrawal from stores before being installed in consumers premises.

Dispute tests on meters reported to be faulty were carried out whenever necessary.

Effective tests and inspections on all electrical installations in Government Quarters and Buildings and private premises were carried out before electric supply was given.

The Electrical Department continued to maintain and keep under effective repair all installations in government quarters and public buildings.

Hire Purchase Scheme :

The Department continued to operate the Hire Purchase Scheme as during previous years.

Details of the number of appliances sold under this scheme are given in the table below.

<i>APPLIANCES</i>	<i>Brunei Town including Tutong, Temburong and Muara</i>		<i>Kuala Belait and Seria</i>	
	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>
Refrigerators	254	406	166	181
Fans — table, ceiling and Floorstand	74	119	13	34
Washing machines	25	71	3	7
Cookers	15	33	—	1
Food mixers	1	4	—	—
Air Conditioners	1	4	—	—
Kettles	—	1	—	—
Vacuum Cleaners	—	1	—	—
Wringers	—	1	—	—
Freezers	—	1	—	—

Air-Conditioning :

Several large capacity air-conditioning plants and approximately 368 window units have been installed by both government and private undertakings during the year. The two largest — centrifugal air-conditioning plants now operating at the Dewan Majlis and Lapau buildings are the first centrifugal type machines installed in Borneo.

All air-conditioning plants of whatever type and make were first inspected and passed as fit by the Government Air-Conditioning Engineer before being connected to the electrical undertaking system.

Proper servicing and maintenance were carried out on all air-conditioning plants and window units operating in government buildings.

Street Lighting :

New lights along public roads in urban areas continued to be installed and commissioned during the year, details of which are given below :—

<i>Districts</i>	<i>No. of Lamps Commissioned</i>
Brunei	247
Kuala Belait and Seria	180
Tutong	127
<i>Total</i>	554

In addition, 33 of the existing lamps had their ratings and/or fittings improved.

Regular maintenance of lamps and fittings and their accessories was carried out throughout the year. Relamping and replacement of accessories, repairs and rectification of faults were carried out at all times of the year.

Eleven cases of damage to street and traffic lights due to accidents were attended to immediately these were brought to the notice of the Department.

During the Sultan's Birthday and Coronation festivities, all government offices and buildings in Brunei Town, Istana Darul Hana, the Brunei Town Mosque and the Brunei Town Padang were floodlit and decorated with coloured lights. Coloured lights were also installed along the main roads of the town.

To a lesser degree, illuminations were also carried out at Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong, Bangar and Muara.

Stores :

The Central Stores continued to function in good order. Improvements were carried out on the stores compound for the efficient storage of underground cables, steel poles, transformers and other such steel and copper materials.

The Stores opened at 1.1.1968 with a carry-forward stock (after adjustments) to the value of \$2,796,024.69. Purchases and issues during the year amounted to \$4,140,741.66 and \$3,703,916.60 respectively, leaving a balance of \$3,232,849.75 to be carried forward to the next year.

Staff :

There has not been any significant change in the strength of the staff from that of the previous year.

Mr. E.F. Brown assumed duties as Chief Electrical Engineer from 6th March, 1968 consequent upon Mr. J.E.B. White leaving the State.

Members of the various sections of the Department carried out all duties assigned to them with a commendable sense of responsibility and co-ordination of effort.

CHAPTER 12

PRESS, BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION AND FILMS

Press :

THERE are four newspapers in the State, one daily and three weeklies. "The Daily Star" is published six days a week in both Malay and English.

"The Borneo Bulletin", Brunei's oldest newspaper, reviews the news of the Borneo territories each week and its circulation is now 10,500 copies. It is published by the Brunei Press Ltd., Kuala Belait at 20 cents per copy.

"Pelita Brunei", which is printed in Romanised Malay and Chinese, is published by the Department of Broadcasting and Information. It is issued gratis to Government Staff and the public. Originally issued twice a month it is now published every Wednesday and is printed by the Star Press in Brunei Town.

"Salam" appears in three languages, Romanised Malay, English and Chinese. It is published by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited, Seria and issued gratis every Saturday to the Shell Company Staff.

There are three commercial printers in the State—The Brunei Daily Newspaper and Printing Co. in Brunei Town, The Brunei Press Ltd. in Kuala Belait and Star Press in Brunei Town. The Brunei Press is also the Government Printer.

Broadcasting and Information Services :

Since its amalgamation in 1961, the Department of Broadcasting and Information has operated as the mouth-piece of the Government and kept the public informed on vital issues and news of to-day.

The Director of Broadcasting and Information, Mr. G. V. de Freitas went to New Delhi in November to attend the Asian Broadcasting Union's 5th General Assembly.

The new building which was completed in October, 1967 was officially opened by the Deputy Sultan on 30th September, 1968.

Thousands of people of various nationalities used the Department's Reading Rooms throughout the year. These are situated one each in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Bangar in Temburong District.

The Department's Film Units are stationed in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. They visited towns and villages all over the State and provided free film shows to the public.

The Field Officers who also toured the towns and villages with the Film Units gave talks to the audiences in Malay which is the State's Official Language.

As in the past the public attended the film shows in large numbers.

The Department of Broadcasting and Information also supplied public address systems to the colleges and schools in the State whenever they were required.

Radio Brunei :

Programmes are carried by Radio Brunei on four channels in the medium wave band and also on short-wave (61 meters) in Malay, Chinese and English for a total of 114 hours per week.

The popularity of the programmes from Radio Brunei was not restricted to the local audience; from outside the state listeners reported their enjoyment of these programmes in all three languages.

In addition, Radio Brunei broadcasts every evening an hour's programme in Gurkhali for the benefit of the Gurkha battalion stationed at Seria. This programme is supplied by the B.F.B.S. station in Singapore.

The Coronation of H.H. The Sultan :

Undoubtedly the most outstanding programme of the year was the coverage which Radio Brunei and the Information Department gave to the coronation of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah on 1st August, 1968. This historic occasion was witnessed by thousands of His Highness's subjects and many visitors from overseas includnig more than twenty press and radio reporters and photographers.

The ceremony which was held in the newly constructed "Lapau" (State Assembly Hall) was a magnificent display of traditional oriental splendour and Malay "adat" (custom) and protocol. It was recorded by radio, press and television reporters and cameramen. The Coronation Committee commissioned a Japanese film company to make a colour film of the event which is to be released in 35 and 16 mm. for world distribution.

New Transmitter put into service :

During the year the old transmitting station in Brunei Town opposite the General Post Office was closed down and the building returned to the exclusive use of the Weights and Measures Department. A new 10 Kw. Marconi transmitter was put into service at Berakas station to cover the Brunei Town area.

Listener Research :

The analysis of listeners' mail which commenced in 1965 continued to provide much useful information about Radio Brunei's audience in and out of the State. The monthly average of letters received by the three language services was as follows :—

Malay	Chinese	English
1,013	908	368

It is difficult to assess the number of listeners in the State of Brunei because there is no radio licence in force. Estimates can only be made on the basis of the importation and sale of radio receivers and by observation. The advent of the transistorised receiver with its low cost and cheap power supply has increased the number of listeners everywhere and Brunei is no exception. Using the import figures for radios as a basis, it is estimated that

there are at least 12,000 receivers in the State. In order to help the inhabitants of the remote villages, the Government has subsidised the sale of transistor radios which are sold to approved applicants on a straight instalment-payment over twelve months. These receivers become the property of the applicants on the first payment of the monthly instalment and the returns show a very small rate of default in payment. Several hundred sets have thus been put into use by the poorer sections of the population, particularly in the isolated communities of the "ulu" (forest) where dissemination of news and entertainment have been lacking.

Staff Training :

During the year under review Pengiran Yassin bin Pengiran Othman, a Field Officer of the department left Brunei to attend the C.O.I. Overseas Officers' course in England from January to April, 1968.

CHAPTER 13

STATE STORES & SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

THE year was a momentous one for this department. The Stores complex at Gadong was completed and the department moved in on 27th December.

The complex consists of the following buildings :

- Administrative block with special store and canteen;
- Block of 3 godowns serving as main store, cement store and chemical store with an open sided covered centre section for the storage of large items of stores;
- Block of 6 godowns for rice and padi;
- Block of 8 godowns for rice and sugar;
- Block of 3 godowns, airconditioned, for milk and other canned provisions and
- Block of 2 godowns for matches.

The whole complex has a total enclosed storage space of approximately 170,000 sq. ft. besides an approximate area of 300,000 sq. ft. of road ways and hard standing. It occupies an area of approximately 14 acres. The total cost of the project including site preparation came to nearly \$5.7 million.

The old main store godowns at Tasek in the P.W.D. compound are still being retained and will be used as the new Motor Transport & Heavy Equipment spare parts stores. The old Spare Parts stores will be relinquished in the same way as the old Padi and Rice godowns which were taken over by other departments.

More than 12,000 tons of materials made up of more than 130,000 packages were handled.

The purchases made during the year were valued at more than \$11,270,000 and the issues valued at more than \$8,681,000. The value of the stock holding was at \$5,336,000.

A total of 10,300 tons Thai White Rice 100% whole Class 1A was imported during the year at the value of \$8,572,665. Of this 7,794 tons was sold.

The price of rice showed a slight decline over the previous year resulting in an overall reduction by 30 cents per gantang being possible. This reduced the selling price of rice to \$2.70 in Brunei Town.

The original three percent rebate given by the Thai Government, withdrawn in the previous year, was restored when the rice contract was renewed in the year.

The Straits Steamship Co. Ltd. of Singapore which had provided ships to carry rice throughout the post war period from Thailand to Brunei discontinued this service after the first six months of the year, but had introduced another shipping company to take over the service. However the new firm had not been able to organise and inaugurate this service until the end of the year. Consequently the Straits Steamship Company had to extend this service with a few more trips of their ships.

No padi was available from the growers except for 189 bags equivalent to 30,298 lbs costing \$4,553 were transferred from the Agricultural Department.

The whole stock of padi amounting to 4,205 bags equivalent to 722,856 lbs was issued for milling into rice. This produced 1,951 bags equivalent to 429,220 lbs rice and 398 bags fine bran. The rice was sold through the dealers at Brunei Town and the bran to a contractor.

Recruiting of staff to fill vacancies continued to be difficult. The post of Accountant advertised early in the year had not been filled when the year ended.

The following changes took place in the department: One Clerk Grade 'B' and one Storekeeper Grade III were transferred; one peon was promoted; two clerks Grade 'B', one Grade 'A' and one peon joined the department. By the end of the year 19 vacancies still existed out of an establishment of 60.

CHAPTER 14

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT

THE Religious Affairs Department was formed on 1st July, 1954 under the name of State Customs, Religious Affairs and Welfare Department.

In 1955 a bill entitled Laws on Religious and Kadhi Courts, 1955 was drafted and passed on 1st January, 1956. Its aim is to compile laws on Religious Council, Malay Customs and Traditions, Khadhi Courts, and other Religious Codes. Since the implementation of the said laws, religious affairs in Brunei are running smoothly whereas before that, Brunei had only the Laws on Muslim Religion, Muslim Marriage and Divorce Laws of Section (iii) and (vi) of the Civil Laws.

In 1959, with the promulgation of the State Constitution, the Religious Affairs Department was separated from the State Customs and Welfare Department, each with their own respective Heads of Department as now.

During its 15 years of life, the Religious Affairs Department met with various changes, namely, adding new sections to the department and moving its premises from a room in the main government offices building, to the old Lapau building (now the Law Court Building) then to its present building. Beside this, the department has its own offices in the districts of Belait, Tutong and Temburong. It can be stated that the Religious Department has met with tremendous success.

(1) *Administrative Section :*

Headed by the Secretary of the department who with the staff carried on the daily routine business. This section was formed at the inception of the department.

(2) *Religious Education Section :*

This section was formed in 1954 under a Religious Education Officer, seconded from Johore, to act as Organiser/Supervisor of Religious Schools which were opened on 11th October, 1956. In 1968 the staff of the Religious Education Section consisted of a Chief Inspector of Religious Schools, a Senior Inspector, an Examination Officer, 4 District Inspectors, an Acting Inspector of Adult Classes, a Supervisor of Koran Reading and a Supervisor of Hymns.

Religious Information Section :

This section was formed on 10th January, 1968 under a secretary with the aim of giving religious information and opening religious classes for adults (the religious adult classes were taken over by the Religious Education Section in 1962) distributing religious publications such as periodicals and pamphlets. In 1968 the staff of the section were as follows :—

Supervisor of Information and Missionary
Secretary of Information and Missionary
4 Assistant Secretaries
1 Editor
1 Assistant Editor
5 Preachers
1 Translator
1 Photographer, 1 Clerk and 1 Peon

State Religious Council :

The State Religious Council was formed under the Laws on Religion and Kadhi Courts 1955. This Council consists of a Chairman, a Secretary and several members appointed by His Highness the Sultan, each for a two year duration. The Council does not come under the administration of the Religious Affairs Department but is closely related in carrying out policies passed by the council such as the appointment of officers, contribution of funds to mosques and others, and the formation of bodies and committees as follows :—

The State Mufti
Judiciary Committee chaired by the Mufti

Law Committee chaired by the Mufti
Religious Courts

Mosques Funds Committee for Kampong mosques chaired by the Chief Kadhi, Brunei.

In 1968, the secretariat of the Religious Affairs Department consisted of the following officers :—

- An Acting Secretary
- Secretary of Religious Treasury
- One Clerk
- One Assistant (temporary)
- Two officer assistants

In 1968, the Religious Courts consisted of the following officers :—

- Chief Kadhi
- Deputy Chief Kadhi
- 4 District Kadhis
- 1 Court Registrar
- 1 Assistant Court Registrar
- 2 Senior Inspectors
- 10 Inspectors and 3 Process Servers

Progress Report During 1968 :

Summarily progress in religious education in 1968 can be judged when six students who passed out from the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya, Malaya, were given scholarships to continue study at the Al-Azhar University, fifteen students of the Arabic Middle School Hassanal Bolkiah, Brunei Town (opened in 1966) sat for the Lower Certificate of Education Examination, Malaysia of whom six gained First Class Certificates, one Second Class Certificate and eight Third Class Certificates. Meanwhile the project to build a Muslim Teachers Training College is in the process of implementation with works being carried out on the main college building for which the foundation stone was laid by His Highness the Sultan.

In other fields, several senior officers and others were sent overseas for courses and study tours in order to improve the administrative machinery of the department.

The Religious Information section ran a course during the year for Muslim converts which was attended by 30 adults and 19 children for one month. This section has also managed to publish a special issue to commemorate His Highness the Sultan's coronation.

The Religious Council contributed \$17,758.05 for the building of two new mosques in 1968, one at Batu Apoi form \$2,758.05 and the other at Kilanas for \$15,000.00.

APPENDIX I

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL BRUNEI/MUARA DISTRICT

No.	Name of School	No. of Teachers	Trained	Untrained Trainees	No. of Classes	No. of Male Students	No. of Female Students	Total
1.	Rel. sch. Brunei Town (boys)	15	9	4	1	1-VI	270	270
2.	Rel. sch. Brunei Town (girls)	16	7	5	4	I-VI	—	518
3.	Rel. sch. Laila Menchanai	5	1	3	1	I	104	134
4.	Rel. sch. Tanah Jambu	4	1	2	1	I-IV	29	33
5.	Rel. sch. Bendahara Sakam	7	3	2	2	I-IV	80	92
6.	Rel. sch. Delima Satu	4	3	1	—	I-IV	47	57
7.	Rel. sch. Amar Pahlawan	6	3	2	1	I-VI	84	93
8.	Rel. sch. Pangkalan Batu	1	1	—	—	I-VI	14	15
9.	Rel. sch. Kampung Masin	2	1	—	1	I-IV	11	25
10.	Rel. sch. Kiarong	2	1	1	—	I-IV	14	15
11.	Rel. sch. Kiulap	6	2	2	2	I-VI	33	48
12.	Rel. sch. SUAS Muara	6	2	4	—	I-VI	50	66
13.	Rel. sch. Bengkuron	2	1	—	1	I-IV	10	11
14.	Rel. sch. Serasa	3	1	1	1	I-IV	50	41
15.	Rel. sch. Limau Manis	2	1	—	—	I-IV	26	25
16.	Rel. sch. Panchor Murai	2	1	—	—	I-IV	11	25
17.	Rel. sch. Lumapas	3	1	2	—	I-IV	37	53
18.	Rel. sch. Lambak	5	3	1	1	I-V	43	49
19.	Rel. sch. Gadong	7	2	3	2	I-VI	35	85
20.	Rel. sch. Anggerck Desa	5	—	—	—	I-III	57	103
21.	Rel. sch. Sungai Hanching	7	3	2	2	I-VI	46	65
22.	Rel. sch. Kilanas	7	3	3	1	I-IV	54	91
23.	Rel. sch. Kasat	2	1	1	—	I-IV	37	12
24.	Rel. sch. Beribi	1	1	—	—	I-II	19	13
25.	Rel. sch. RBMR	2	1	1	—	I-II	12	32
26.	Rel. sch. Lurong Dalam	4	2	1	1	I-IV	23	14
		127	58	45	24	I-VI	1,909	1,402
								3,311

RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS BELEAT DISTRICT

No.	Name of School	No. of Teachers	Trained	Untrained	Trainees	No. of Classes	Male	No. of Female Students	Total
1.	Rel. sch. Ahmad Tajuddin	18	18	3	5	I-VI	409	494	903
2.	Rel. sch. Mohd. Alam	11	5	1	5	I-VI	235	296	531
3.	Rel. sch. Sungai Liang	3	3	-	-	I-VI	16	28	44
4.	Rel. sch. Labi	2	2	-	-	I-IV	22	18	40
5.	Rel. sch. Kuala Balai	1	1	-	-	I-IV	3	1	1
6.	Rel. sch. Bukit Sawat	1	1	-	-	I-II	5	4	10
7.	Rel. sch. Rampayoh	1	1	-	-	I-III	4	8	12
		37	23	4	10	I-VI	697	852	1,549

RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS TUTONG DISTRICT

No.	Name of School	No. of Teachers	Trained	Untrained	Trainees	No. of Classes	Male	No. of Female Students	Total
1.	Rel. sch. Muda Hashim	9	7	-	2	I-VI	73	117	190
2.	Rel. sch. Sengkutong	8	4	3	1	I-VI	102	117	219
3.	Rel. sch. Abd. Rashid	7	3	1	3	I-VI	51	84	135
4.	Rel. sch. Keriam	5	3	-	2	I-VI	31	49	80
5.	Rel. sch. Penanjong	3	3	-	-	I-V	40	80	122
6.	Rel. sch. Sinaut	5	2	-	3	I-VI	47	51	98
7.	Rel. sch. Birau	4	2	-	2	I-VI	30	37	67
8.	Rel. sch. Kiudang	2	1	-	-	I-IV	31	28	59
9.	Rel. sch. Lamunin	2	2	-	-	I-V	31	40	71
10.	Rel. sch. Telisai	3	1	-	2	I-VI	23	40	63
11.	Rel. sch. Kati Mahar	3	1	2	-	I-IV	27	41	68
12.	Rel. sch. P.M. Mahkota	2	2	-	-	I-IV	2	16	18
13.	Rel. sch. Kupang	2	2	-	-	I-IV	25	36	61

No.	Name of School	No. of Teachers	Trained	Untrained	Trainees	No. of Classes	Male	No. of Students Female	Total
14.	Rel. sch. Layong	2	2	-	-	I-V	19	24	43
15.	Rel. sch. Danau	3	3	-	-	I-IV	14	28	42
16.	Rel. sch. Jerudong	2	1	-	1	I-IV	28	17	45
17.	Rel. sch. Bekiau	1	1	-	-	I-IV	17	18	35
18.	Rel. sch. Bukit Beruang	2	1	1	-	I-IV	19	21	40
19.	Rel. sch. Penapar	1	1	-	-	I-II	23	8	31
20.	Rel. sch. Kampung Menengah	1	1	-	-	I-II	16	22	38
		66	43	8	15	I-VI	641	874	1,525

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL TEMBURONG DISTRICT

No.	Name of School	No. of Teachers	Trained	Untrained	Trainees	No. of Classes	Male	No. of Students Female	Total
1.	Rel. sch. Dato Gandi	5	2	3	-	I-IV	70	69	139
2.	Rel. sch. Batu Marang	4	1	1	2	I-V			
3.	Rel. sch. Puni				1	I-V	21	31	52
4.	Rel. sch. P. Berbunut	2	1	1	-	I-IV	10	15	25
5.	Rel. sch. Pudak	2	1	-	1	I-IV	10	25	35
6.	Rel. sch. Sungai Besar	2	1	-	1	I-IV	14	18	32
7.	Rel. sch. Bukok	2	1	-	1	I-IV	27	31	58
8.	Rel. sch. P. Baru Baru	1	1	-	-	I-III	11	13	24
9.	Rel. sch. Labu Estate	1	1	-	-	I-III & IV	15	19	34
10.	Rel. sch. Belais	2	1	-	1	I-IV	14	11	25
11.	Rel. sch. Batu Apoi	1	1	-	-	I-III	12	14	26
12.	Rel. sch. Piasau Piasau	2	1	-	1	I-II & IV	15	13	28
13.	Rel. sch. Senukoh	1	1	-	-	I-III	9	16	25
14.	Rel. sch. Sultan Hassan	6	3	1	2	I-VI	63	69	132
		34	17	7	10	I-VI	328	391	719

APPENDIX II

ARABIC MIDDLE SCHOOL HASSANAL BOLKIAH AND ARABIC MIDDLE SCHOOL ISTERI ANAK DAMIT, 1968

<i>Forms</i>	<i>No. OF STUDENTS</i>			<i>EXAMINATIONS</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Sat</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Form IIIA	15	—	15	15	100% (L.C.E.)
Form IIIB	28	—	28	18	64%
Form IIA	—	29	29	26	90%
Form IIB	—	28	28	24	85.7%
Form IIC	16	—	16	11	67%
Form 1A	4	23	27	23	85%
Form IB	4	25	29	26	90%
TOTAL	77	105	172	143	83%

APPENDIX III

**TEACHERS AT THE ARABIC MIDDLE SCHOOL HASSANAL BOLKIAH AND
ARABIC MIDDLE SCHOOL ISTERI ANAK DAMIT, 1968**

<i>Lower Middle School Trained</i> <i>Type</i> <i>of Teachers</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Higher Middle</i> <i>School Trained</i>		<i>Graduates</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Temporary	15	-			1	1	-	1	14
Permanent	10	1			-	-	-	-	15
TOTAL	25	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	29

APPENDIX IV

ADULT CLASSES OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, 1968

DISTRICT	RELIGION	TYPES OF CLASSES		NO. OF STUDENTS		KORAN Male	KORAN Female	TOTAL
		KORAN	TOTAL	RELIGION Male	RELIGION Female			
Brunei/Muara	...	106	36	142	901	1977	400	465
Belait	...	30	10	40	311	482	153	182
Tutong	...	50	9	59	411	746	140	172
Temburong	...	26	10	36	197	302	170	140
TOTAL	...	212	65	227	1820	4507	863	959
								7149

APPENDIX V

SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, 1968

Place	Schools	LOWER MIDDLE LEVEL		HIGHER MIDDLE LEVEL		UNIVERSITY		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
SINGAPORE								
Al-Junid	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	5
Muslim College,								
Petaling Jaya	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	19
Muslim College,								
Klang	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	8
Kelantan	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Perak	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	21
Trengganu	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	6
Al-Azhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total	28	33	-	24	-	-	-	91
MALAYSIA								
U.A.R.								

APPENDIX VI

RELIGIOUS INFORMATION SECTION ACTIVITIES DURING 1968

<i>Type of Activities</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. LECTURES		
1. Kampongs	General	191
2. Radio	General	34
	Knowing Islam	18
	A course on the Koran	50
	Interpretation of the Koran	50
		343
II. VISITS	Kampongs	191
	Goodwill visits	20
		211
III. SCREENING OF FILMS	Number of Screenings	191
	Number of films	1,024
IV. PUBLICATION & PHOTOS	Magazine	1
	Periodical "Sinaran Suchi"	6
	Special Pamphlets	5
	Press Releases	37
	Photos for press	565
	Photos for exhibition	1,210
	Photos for magazine & publication	535
	Photos for department & mosque	265
	Photos for selected people	3,620
		6,195
V. ATTENDANCE	Lectures in Kampongs	54,942
	Goodwill visits	3,463
		58,405
VI. OTHERS		
1. Course for Muslim converts	Adults	30
2. Religious festivals	Children	19
		4

APPENDIX VII

LIBRARY

	<i>Malay Books</i>	<i>Arabic Books</i>	<i>English Books</i>	<i>Text Books</i>	<i>Total</i>
In the office of the Religious Affairs Dept.	1,191	5,800	2,745	—	9,893
Arabic School	—	—	—	—	—
SMAHB/SMARIAD	—	1,532 *	—	24,000	25,532

* Reference books in three languages.

APPENDIX VIII

THE STATE RELIGIOUS COUNCIL

Total number of Mosques is 43 located as follows :—

District Brunei/Muara :

Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque,
 Sengkurong Mosque,
 Jerudong Mosque,
 Sufri Bolkiah Mosque,
 Sungai Hanching Mosque,
 Setia Ali Mosque,
 Salar Mosque,
 Batu Marang Mosque,
 Pengkalan Batu Mosque,
 Panchur Murai Mosque,
 Masin Mosque,
 Lumapas Mosque,
 Kasat Mosque,
 Dato' Gandhi Mosque,
 Sungai Besar Mosque,
 Limau Manis Mosque,
 Kilanas Mosque.

Belait District Mosques :

Muhammad Jamalul Alam Mosque,
 Pekan Seria Mosque,
 Sungai Liang Mosque,
 Labi Mosque,
 Kuala Balai Mosque,
 Sungai Ubar Mosque,

Tutong District Mosques :

Hassanal Bolkiah Mosque,
 Penanjong Mosque,
 Telisai Mosque,
 Danau Mosque,
 Birau Mosque,
 Tanjung Maya Mosque,

Layong Mosque,
 Kiudang Mosque,
 Keriam Mosque,
 Kupang Mosque,
 Lamunin Mosque,
 Sinaut Mosque,
 Penapar Mosque.

Temburong District Mosques :

Utama Muhd. Salleh Mosque,
 Labu Estate Mosque,
 Batu Apoi Mosque,
 Bukok Mosque,
 Pulau Baru2 Mosque,
 Berbunut Mosque,
 Pudak Mosque.

Officials of the Mosques :

The mosque officials (Imam, Khatib, Bilal and Merbut) in all the mosques are appointed by the Government. Wherever a mosque has no Imam, then a temporary Imam or an acting Imam will be appointed and he will be given a special allowance. However, this situation seldom happens.

Financial Aid towards the building of Mosques :

Every year the Government makes a provision of \$50,000.00 as aid towards newly erected kampong mosques or those which are reconstructed. The Religious Council has appointed a Committee, i.e. Kampong Mosques Fund Committee, to take care of this aid. The aid given towards this fund is on the basis of one dollar collection for one dollar aid.

In 1968 two new mosques were given aid as follows :—

Batu Apoi Mosque	...	...	...	\$ 2,758.05
Kilanas Mosque	...	...	...	\$15,000.00
Total	...	...	...	\$17,758.05

General Administration Fund :

This fund comprises the revenue derived from what is obtained by the Kathi Court, such as payments for officiating marriages and divorces, reconciliation, fines for summonses etc., and also from income of Trustees, probates etc.

In the year 1968 the amount of income is as follows:—

In the year 1967	...	...	...	\$81,628.50
In the year 1968	...	...	...	\$13,028.20
Total	...	...	...	\$94,656.70

(i) MEMBERS OF THE RELIGIOUS COUNCIL

1. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Indera Mahkota Pengiran Muda Kamaluddin Ibni D.P.B. Anak Haji Muhd. Yassin, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.O.A.S., P.J.K. — Chairman of Religious Council.
2. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permaisura Muda Haji Hashim Ibni Al-Marhum D.P.B. Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
3. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Pemancha Sahibul Rae' Walmashuarah Muda Haji Muhd. Alam Ibni Al-Marhum D.P.B. Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., P.J.K., O.B.E., Brunei.
4. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Di Gadong Sahibul Mal Haji Muhd. Salleh bin Pengiran Anak Haji Muhammad, D.K.. S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
5. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Perdana Cheteria Sahibun Nabalah Anak Haji Khamis Ibni Al-Marhum Kebawah Duli Sultan Hashim, D.K., D.P.M.B.. P.O.A.S., Brunei.

6. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibol Bandar Haji Muhammad bin Pengiran Piut, D.K.. S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.A.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
7. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Dato' Seri Maharaja Dato' Laila Jasa Awang Haji Ismail bin Omar Abdul Aziz, D.S.L.J., S.M.B., Brunei.
8. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Setia Bakti Di-Raja Dato' Utama Awang Isa bin Pehin Dato' Perdana Menteri Haji Ibrahim, D.K., D.S.N.B., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
9. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Dato' Seri Paduka Muhd. Taha bin Ratna Di-Raja Awang Muhd. Hussain, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B.. P.O.A.S., Brunei.
10. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Dato' Seri Paduka Awang Haji Abdul Rahim bin Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Muhd. Taha, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.S.B.. P.O.A.S., Brunei.
11. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Wangsa Awang Haji Muhd. Zain bin Haji Serudin, S.L.J., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
12. Yang Di-Muliakan Begawan Pehin Khatib Haji Metali bin Mat Yassin, P.O.A.S., Brunei.
13. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji Abdul Aziz bin Begawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji Umar.
14. Yang Mulia Awang Abdul Hamid bin Bakal.
15. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Si-Raja Khatib Awang Haji Abd. Hamid bin Setia Pahlawan Haji Muhd. Ja'afar.
16. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Tuan Imam Awang Haji Muhd. Yussof bin Pehin Perdana Wangsa Haji Muhammad.
17. Yang Mulia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Muhammad, P.O.A.S., Brunei.

(ii) MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

1. Chairman :

Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Dato' Seri Maharaja Dato' Laila Jasa Awang Haji Ismail bin Omar Abdul Aziz, D.S.L.J., S.M.B., Brunei.

2. Permanent Members :

Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permaisuara Muda Haji Hashim Ibni Al-Marhum D.P.B. Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Dato' Seri Paduka Awang Haji Muhd. Taha bin Ratna Di-Raja Awang Muhd. Hussain, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.

3. Additional Members :

Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Pemancha Sahibul Rae' Walmashuarah Muda Haji Muhd. Alam Ibni Al-Marhum D.P.B. Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., P.J.K., O.B.E., Brunei.

Yang Mulia Awang Haji Hanafiah bin Haji Abdullah.

(iii) LAW COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

Chairman :

1. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Dato' Seri Maharaja Dato' Laila Jasa Awang Haji Ismail bin Omar Abdul Aziz, D.S.L.J., S.M.B., Brunei.
2. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibol Bandar Haji Muhammad bin Pengiran Piut, D.K.. S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.A.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.

3. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Dato' Seri Paduka Awang Haji Abd. Rahman bin Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Muhd. Taha, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.S.B.. P.O.A.S., Brunei.
4. Yang Mulia Abang Razali bin Haji Zainuddin, S.M.B., Brunei.
5. Yang Di-Muliakan Begawan Pehin Khatib Haji Metali bin Mat Yassin, P.O.A.S., Brunei.
6. Yang Mulia Begawan Mudim Haji Adnan bin Dato' Imam Haji Mokti.
7. Yang Mulia Awang Ishak bin Adam. P.O.A.S.
8. Yang Mulia Pengiran Haji Abd. Mo'min bin Pengiran Othman, P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
9. Yang Mulia Tuan Haji Muhd. Zain bin Haji Serudin.
10. Yang Mulia Awang Abd. Rahman bin Kh. Abdullah.
11. Yang Berhormat Awang Abdul Aziz bin Begawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji Umar.
12. Yang Mulia Awang Abdul Hamid bin Bakal.
13. Yang Mulia Awang Muhd. Ali bin Salleh.

APPENDIX IX

**STATEMENT OF MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, RECONCILIATIONS AND
CONVERSIONS TO ISLAM THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF BRUNEI IN THE
YEAR 1968**

<i>District</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces</i>	<i>Reconciliations</i>	<i>Conversions to Islam</i>
Brunei/Muara	255	19	1	42
Tutong	49	6	—	23
Temburong	20	1	—	4
Belait	67	15	—	29
Throughout Brunei	391	41	1	98

APPENDIX X

PILGRIMS FROM BRUNEI IN THE YEAR 1968

DISTRICT	BY SHIP				BY AIR			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>		
Brunei/Muara	97	61	17	54	28	11		268
Belait/Seria	10	8	10	9	5	1		43
Tutong	17	8	—	5	2	—		32
Temburong	5	2	—	—	—	—		7
TOTAL	129	79	27	68	35	12		350

PART 2

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

BRUNEI is an internally self-governing Islamic Sultanate under British protection. The United Kingdom representative has the title of "High Commissioner" whose advice on all matters other than those relating to the Islamic faith and Malay custom must be accepted.

As an oil producer, Brunei is one of the largest in the Commonwealth. She enjoys one of the highest standards of living in South East Asia and remains one of the few countries in the world without personal income tax. Free enterprise is practised throughout the State.

The country comprises an area of 2,226 square miles on the western coast of Borneo between latitude $4^{\circ} 2'$ and $5^{\circ} 3'$ north and longitude $114^{\circ} 4'$ and $115^{\circ} 2'$ east, and is divided into two parts by Sarawak, which is now part of Malaysia.

The climate is tropical and the average daily range of temperature is between 76° F and 86° F. The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts in the interior.

Culturally, the majority of the population *i.e.* Malays have strong ties with the Malays in Malaysia and Indonesia. Subject to local variation, they speak the same language, practise the same customs and religion and have similar physical features and appearance. Other sections of the population are Chinese, Indians, Ibans and others.

CHAPTER 2

A brief biography of

His Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah

D.K., P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., P.S.L.J., S.P.M.B., P.A.N.B., C.M.G.,
D.K. (Kelantan).

HIS Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah succeeded to the Throne as the 29th Sultan of Brunei on 5th October, 1967 following the voluntary abdication of his father His Highness Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin III.

He was born on July 15, 1946 when his father was the First Wazir, *i.e.* The Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara. His mother was Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Isteri anak Damit ibni Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Bendahara anak Abdul Rahman (now D.Y.T.M. Paduka Seri Suri Begawan Raja). His Highness is the eldest son, and the first child in the family.

At the age of fifteen, His Highness was installed as the Duli Yang Teramat Mulia the Crown Prince and was invested with the Family Order D.K. (first class).

His Highness was privately educated at the Istana before he joined a Government primary Malay School at Brunei Town in 1955. At this age His Highness was already known to his school-mates as a cheerful and generous person, and was very fond of his class-mates. At his private classes at the Istana he was particularly noticed for his ability as a natural born leader and a determined student. He has an inquiring mind and was quick to grasp his lessons. Within three months he was already able to read books for Standard Two at English School and after four years he had reached the equivalent to primary six standard. His Highness has a special interest in languages, history and geography.

From 1961 to 1963, His Highness studied at the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The following report was received from the Principal of the Institution :—

"Crown Prince Pengiran Muda Hassanal Bolkiah who is now His Highness the Sultan of Brunei was a pupil of the Victoria Institution from January 1961 to December 1963 in Forms One to Three. He was a very bright student and an all-round sportsman. He passed the Lower Certificate of Education Examination in 1963 and in December 1963 left the Victoria Institution to further his studies in the United Kingdom."

As a pupil of the Victoria Institution he took part in all activities of the School and represented the School in Rugger and Football.

He was also a keen athlete and took part in the Annual Cross Country Run and all events in the heats of the Annual Athletic Meet. He even ran in the 3,000 metres event.

He was a very keen Cadet from the time he join the school and in 1962 was promoted Lance-Corporal in the V.I. Cadet Corps. He never missed any parade.

He was also keenly interested in debating and was a member of the Debating Society.

Although a Crown Prince, he was extremely modest and mixed freely with all his fellow pupils and never sought any preference because of his social position. On the contrary he set a very good example to his fellow pupils and never infringed any school rules. He was never late for school, sports and games. He was very polite and courteous to his teachers and won the hearts and respect of both the staff and the pupils all of whom were very sad when he left the Victoria Institution for further studies in the United Kingdom."

And in the United Kingdom His Highness joined the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and again achieved the following standard :—

"His Highness joined the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst as an officer cadet on 4th January 1966. During his training he revealed considerable powers of physical endurance and determina-

tion. His charming personality and friendly nature made him extremely popular, both with his fellow officer-cadets and members of the Staff. Perhaps the greatest benefits His Highness derived from the rigorous training at Sandhurst were in the fields of self-discipline and responsibility, qualities so vital to his future. His Highness was unfortunately unable to complete the final weeks of his last term due to Duties of State, and he returned to Brunei in October 1967.

Whilst at the Academy, His Highness studied English, Mathematics, Science and Warfare, Comprehension and Communication and International Affairs, in which his special area of study was Russia. He paid particular attention to the study of the importance of strategic and technological development as they concern the modern world and in particular the impact of science on warfare. He acquired a better understanding of World Affairs and appreciated the problems of inter-communication between peoples of one nation and another."

Later His Highness was made a Captain by the Academy.

His Highness married Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Anak Saleha, daughter of Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Pemancha Haji Mohammad Alam on July 29, 1965.

As a devout Muslim His Highness meets and mingles freely with his subjects but holds the greatest respect for his elders. His brothers and sisters give him the greatest respect due to an elder brother. He is loved by all his subjects and those who know him.

As was during his early days, His Highness continues to have keen interest in the socio-economic and political development of his country and in international affairs. While continuing to carry out the policies and the developments initiated by his father, he has started his reign by reviving the good old traditions and at the same time keeping his country abreast with the latest developments.

CHAPTER 3

ADMINISTRATION

BASICALLY Brunei is a British protected State, and is subject to the 1959 Brunei Agreement.

For the purposes of administration, the supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan. Being an Islamic Ruler he does not exercise the whole powers by himself. Under the 1959 Brunei Constitution he has constituted five councils, namely : the Religious Council, the Privy Council, the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Council and the Council of Succession.

The Judiciary, as a separate body, is responsible for the judicial powers of the Sultan.

The Religious Council : In his capacity as the Head of the Islamic Faith, the Sultan is advised in all matters regarding Islam by the Religious Council. Its members are appointed by the Sultan himself, and the Chairman or President is the State Religious Affairs Officer.

The Privy Council : This Council, presided over by the Sultan, is to advise the Sultan in matters concerning the Royal prerogative of mercy, the amendment to the Constitution, and the appointments to Malay customary ranks, titles, honours and dignitaries. Its membership consists of six ex-officio, the High Commissioner, the Regents, if a Council of Regency exists, and any other persons as the Sultan may appoint.

The Council of Ministers : The Council of Ministers considers all the executive matters and those which are to be tabled at the Legislative Council meetings. It has eleven members, namely six ex-officio, the High Commissioner and four unofficial members who are also the appointed members of the Legislative Council. It is presided over by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council: The Legislative Council passes laws, exercises financial controls and criticises government actions. It meets in public, and is presided over by the Speaker. This Council consists of six ex-officio members, ten official members and five unofficial members.

The Council of Succession: This Council, subject to the Constitution of the State, determines the succession to the Throne should the need arises. It is presided over by the Duli Pengiran Bendahara. Its members are the "Cheterias", four "Mentries", all Malay Members of the Executive Council and six members of the Religious Council.

The Chief Executive Officers

The Menteri Besar is the Chief Executive Officer and he is assisted by the Deputy Menteri Besar. The three senior key officials are the State Secretary, the Attorney-General and the State Financial Officer.

The State Secretary, assisted by an Assistant State Secretary, is in control of the overall administration; the State Financial Officer is the Head of the Treasury and the Attorney-General heads the Criminal Prosecution Department. Each other department is headed by the respective head of state department who must consult the State Secretary before implementing any proposal or project. This also applies to the District Officers.

Moreover, State Departments have their own branches in districts, and these branches are responsible to the respective departmental head at headquarters. In districts where there no such branches exist, then the appropriate District Officers will act as such.

Under the District Officers are the Assistant District Officers, the Penghulus and the Ketua Kampongs, all of whom are responsible to the District Officers.

In each District, there exists a District Council the majority of whose members are directly elected on universal suffrage. The District Councils advise the District Officers on District matters. In addition to this, in each group of villages there exists a Muslim

Council where members are appointed by the Government from the prominent people of the villages concerned. The Muslim Council assists the District Officers in looking after the general welfare of their respective villages.

The High Commissioner is still responsible for external affairs, defence and security.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan dan Yang Dipertuan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin, D.K., P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., P.S.L.J., S.P.M.B., C.M.G., D.K. (Kelantan).

1. Yang Terutama Awang A. R. Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E., British High Commissioner.
2. Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam, K.C.M.G., Brunei.
3. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Negara, Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S. (Chief Minister), Brunei.
4. Yang Berhormat Dato Paduka Awang Mohd. Taib bin Awang Besar, D.P.M.B., S.N.B., M.B.E., P.H.B.S., Acting State Secretary, Brunei.
5. Yang Berhormat Dato Utama Awang Idris Talog Davies, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., A.K., P.J.K., Attorney-General, Brunei.
6. Yang Berhormat Dato Utama Awang John Lee, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., State Financial Officer, Brunei.
7. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Indera Mahkota, Pengiran Muda Haji Kemaluddin ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Acting Religious Affairs Advisor.
8. Yang Berhormat Pehin Bendahari China, Awang Hong Kok Tin, S.L.J., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Health and Medical Services.
9. Yang Berhormat Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa, Awang Lukau bin Uking, P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Education.
10. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Yusof bin Pengiran Mohd. Limbang, P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Postal and Welfare Services.

11. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Damit bin Pengiran Sunggoh, P.H.B.S., Assistant Minister of Agriculture.

Yang Mulia Pengiran Dato Paduka Haji 'Abdul Rahman bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, D.P.M.B., P.N.B., Clerk to the Council of Ministers.

Awang Judin bin Asar, S.L.J., P.O.A.S., Deputy Clerk to the Council of Ministers.

LIST OF CHIEF MINISTERS

Sept. 1959/July 1961 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.

Aug. 1961/May 1967 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Dato Seri Paduka Marsal bin Ma'un, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S.

June 1967 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Pengiran Setia Negara Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S. (Acting).

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan dan Yang Dipertuan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin, D.K., P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., P.S.L.J., S.P.M.B., C.M.G., D.K. (Kelantan), President.

1. Yang Terutama Awang A. R. Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E., British High Commissioner.
2. Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul 'Alam, K.C.M.G., Brunei.

3. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permai Suara Muda Haji Hashim ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak 'Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
4. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Di-Gadong Sahibol Mal Haji Mohammed Salleh bin Pengiran Anak Haji Mohammed, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., P.J.K., Brunei.
5. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Pengiran Pemancha Shaibol Rae' Walmashuarah Muda Haji Mohammed 'Alam ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak 'Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E., Brunei.
6. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Temenggong Shaibol Bahar Muda Mohamed Bolkiah ibni Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin, D.K., Brunei.
7. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Negara, Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahim, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Menteri Besar, Brunei.
8. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Indera Mahkota, Pengiran Muda Haji Kemaluddin ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Acting Advisor on Religious Affairs.
9. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Maharaja Anakda, Pengiran Haji Ahmad ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, D.P.M.B., Brunei.
10. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Dato Setia Awang Haji Ahmad bin Daud, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
11. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Paduka Tuan Shaibol Karib, Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Pemancha Anak Mohd. Salleh, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
12. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Jaya Negara, Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar bin Pengiran 'Umar, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.

13. Yang Berhormat Pehin Jawatan Dalam Dato Setia Awang Haji Mohamed Noor bin Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Awang Haji 'Abdul Razak, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
14. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Amar Di-Raja Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang Haji Mohd. Jamil bin Bagawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji 'Umar, D.S.L.J., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
15. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Perdana Cheteria Laila Di-Raja Sahibun Nabalah, Pengiran Anak Haji Khamis ibni Al-Marhum Kebawah Duli Sultan Hashim, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
16. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Shaibol Bandar, Pengiran Haji Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.A.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
17. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Di-Gadong Dato Paduka Setia Awang Haji Mohamed Yusof bin Pehin Jawatan Dalam Awang Haji Mohamed Hussein, D.S.N.B., D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
18. Yang Berhormat Bagawan Pehin Udana Khatib Dato Setia Awang Haji 'Umar bin Awang Rendah, D.S.N.B., S.M.B., Brunei.
19. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Dato Seri Paduka Awang Haji 'Abdul Rahman bin Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Awang Haji Mohamed Taha, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
20. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Dato Seri Paduka Awang Haji Mohamed Taha bin Pehin Ratna Di-Raja Awang Hussein, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
21. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
22. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Temenggong, Awang Lim Cheng Choo, S.N.B., S.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.

23. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Laila Setiawan Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang William Henry Doughty, D.S.L.J., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
24. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Kerma Negara, Pengiran Anak Abdul Wahab bin Pengiran Sabtu Kemaluddin, S.M.B., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
25. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Penggawa Laila Bentara Istiadat Di-Raja Dalam Istana, Pengiran Haji Mokhtar Puteh bin Pengiran Haji Rajid, D.S.N.B., D.P.M.B., P.N.B., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
26. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Sanggamara Di-Raja Pengiran Anak Chuchu ibni Al-Marhum Pengiran Muda Mohd. Saleh, S.L.J., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
27. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Maharaja Lela Sahibol Kahar, Pengiran Anak Mohd. Yusof ibni Duli Pengiran Pemancha Muda Haji Mohamed 'Alam, S.N.B., Brunei.
28. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Setia Bakti Di-Raja, Dato Utama Awang Isa bin Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Awang Haji Ibrahim, D.K., D.S.N.B., P.H.B.S., Brunei.

Yang Mulia Pengiran Dato Paduka Haji 'Abdul Rahman bin Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahim, D.P.M.B., P.N.B., Clerk to the Privy Council.

Awang Judin bin Asar, S.L.J., P.O.A.S., Deputy Clerk to the Privy Council.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker : Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Speaker of the Legislative Council.

1. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Negara, Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahim, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Chief Minister.

2. Yang Berhormat Dato Paduka Awang Mohd. Taib bin Awang Besar, D.P.M.B., S.N.B., M.B.E., P.H.B.S., Acting State Secretary, Brunei.
3. Yang Berhormat Dato Utama Awang Idris Talog Davies, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., A.K., P.J.K., Attorney-General, Brunei.
4. Yang Berhormat Dato Utama Awang John Lee, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., State Financial Officer, Brunei.
5. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Indera Mahkota, Pengiran Muda Haji Kemaluddin ibni Al-Merhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Acting Adviser on Religious Affairs.
6. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Yusof bin Pengiran Mohd. Limbang, P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Postal & Welfare Services.
7. Yang Berhormat Pehin Bendahari China, Awang Hong Kok Tin, S.L.J., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Medical and Health Services.
8. Yang Berhormat Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa Awang Lukan bin Uking, P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Education.
9. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Damit bin Pengiran Sunggoh, P.H.B.S., Assistant Minister of Agriculture.
10. Yang Berhormat Awang Ariff bin Mujun, Member for Ulu Belait, Kuala Belait.
11. Yang Berhormat Dato Paduka Awang R.D. Ross, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
12. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji Halus bin 'Abdul Samad, Member of Brunei Interior.
13. Yang Berhormat Awang 'Abdul Wahab bin Orang Kaya Setia Negara Safar, Member for Tutong East.
14. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji Abu Bakar bin Baha, Member for Temburong.

15. Yang Berhormat Awang Zainal 'Abidin bin Puteh, Member for Kuala Belait, Belait.
16. Yang Berhormat Awang Mohd. Zain bin Serudin, Member for Tutong West.
17. Yang Berhormat Awang Othman bin Awang Sunggoh, Member for Kampong Ayer, Brunei.
18. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Mohd. Yusof bin Pengiran Abu Bakar, Member for Seria.
19. Yang Berhormat Awang Yap Chung Teck, P.S.B., Brunei.
20. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji 'Abdul 'Aziz bin Bagawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji 'Umar, Brunei.
21. Yang Mulia Pengiran Dato Paduka Haji 'Abdul Rahman bin Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahim, D.P.M.B., P.N.B., Clerk to the Legislative Council.
22. Yang Mulia Awang Judin bin Asar, S.L.J., Deputy Clerk to the Legislative Council.

THE RELIGIOUS COUNCIL

1. Yang Amat Mulia,
Pengiran Indera Mahkota Pengiran Muda Kamaluddin Ibni D. P. B. Anak Haji Muhd. Yassin, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J , P.O.A.S., P.J.K. (Yang Di-Pertua Majlis Ugama Islam).
2. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permaisuara Muda Haji Hashim Ibni Al-Marhum D. P. B. Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
3. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Pemancha Sahibul Rae' Walmashuarah Muda Haji Muhd. Alam Ibni Al-Marhum D.P.B. Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., P.J.K., O.B.E., Brunei.
4. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Di-Gadong Sahibul Mal Haji Muhd. Salleh bin Pengiran Anak Haji Muhammad, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.

5. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Perdana Cheteria Sahibun Nabalah Anak Haji Khamis Ibni Al-Marhum Kebawah Duli Sultan Hashim, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
6. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibol Bandar Haji Muhammad bin Pengiran Piut, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.A.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
7. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Dato' Seri Maharaja Dato' Laila Jasa Awang Haji Ismail bin Omar Abdul Aziz, D.S.L.J., S.M.B., Brunei.
8. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Bakti Di-Raja Dato' Utama Awang Isa bin Pehin Dato' Perdana Menteri Haji Ibrahim, D.K., D.S.N.B., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
9. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Dato' Seri Paduka Muhd. Taha bin Ratna Di-Raja Awang Muhd. Hussain, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
10. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Dato' Seri Paduka Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Muhd. Taha, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
11. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Wangsa Awang Haji Muhd. Zain bin Haji Serudin, S.L.J., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
12. Yang Di-Muliakan Begawan Pehin Khatib Haji Metali bin Mat Yassin, P.O.A.S., Brunei.
13. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji Abdul Aziz bin Begawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji Umar.
14. Yang Mulia Awang Abdul Hamid bin Bakal.
15. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Si-Raja Khatib Awang Haji Abd. Hamid bin Setia Pahlawan Haji Muhd. Ja'afar.
16. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Tuan Imam Awang Haji Muhd. Yussof bin Pehin Perdana Wangsa Haji Muhammad.
17. Yang Mulia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Muhammad, P.O.A.S., Brunei.

CHAPTER 4

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

BOTH English and local weights and measures are used.

The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents :—

The chupak equal to 1 quart.

The gantang equal to 1 gallon.

The tahil equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The kati (16 tahils) equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The pikul (100 katis) equal to $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to 5,333 lbs.

APPENDIX.

BOOKS ON BRUNEI

General :

- Arnold, Guy : "Longhouse and Jungle" (Chatto & Windus 1959).
- Hall, Maxwell J : "The Labuan Story" (Chung Nam Printing Co. Jesselton, 1958).
- Harrison, Tom : "World Within" (The Cresset Press, 1964).
- Irwin, Graham : 19th Century Borneo (Donald Moore, Singapore, 1955).
- Longhurst, Henry : The Borneo Story (Newman, Neame, London, 1956).
- McDonald, Rt. Hon. Malcom : Borneo People (Jonathan Cape, 1956).
- Runciman, Sir Steven : "The White Rajahs" (Cambridge University Press, 1960).
- Tregonning, K. G. : Under Chartered Company Rule (Singapore, 1958).
- Tregonning, K. G. : North Borneo (Corona Library, H.M.S.O. 1960).

Special and Technical Studies :

- Ashton, P.S. : Manual of the Dipterocarp Trees of Brunei (Oxford University Press, 1964).
- Ashton, P. S. : Ecological Studies of the Mixed Dipterocarp Forests of Brunei State (Oxford Forestry Memoir No. 25, Clarendon Press, 1964).
- Ashton, P.S. and Hasan bin Pukul : Check List of Brunei List. (The Brunei Press Ltd., n.d.).
- Banks, E. : Bornean Mammals. (Kuching Press, 1949).
- Browne, F. G. : Forest Trees of Sarawak and Brunei (Govt. Printing Office, Kuching, 1955).
- Liech, P. : The Geology of Sarawak, Brunei and Western Part of North Borneo (British Borneo Geological Survey Bulletin No. 3. Govt. Printing Office, Kuching, 1960).

BOOKS ON BRUNEI (*Cont'd.*)

- Medway, Lord : Check List of the Mammals of Borneo (Malay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, 1967).
- *Smythies, B.S. : The Birds of Borneo (Blackie & Sons, 1960).
- Wilford, G.E. : The Geology and Mineral Resources of Brunei and Adjacent Parts of Sarawak (British Borneo Geological Survey Memoir No. 10. Brunei Press Ltd., 1960).

* This authoritative work on Borneo Ornithology has been out of print for some year but copies are still available from the Department of Broadcasting and Information, Brunei Town at B\$36.00 (U.S.\$12.00).

ERRATA

- Page 21, line 18 read "rate" for "rent".
- Page 46, line 11, read "nominal" for "norminal".
- Page 47, line 20, read "fruit" for "fruits".
- Page 62, line 18, read "are" for "area".
- Page 67, line 3 after Table 2, read "tendency" for "tendancy".
- Page 118, line 4, read "seismic" for "seismis".
- Page 179, line 1, read "introduce" for "introduced".
- Page 196, line 17, read "associations" for "association".
- Page 200, line 18, read "a fresh general election" instead of "elections".
- Page 200, line 23, insert "of" between "number" and "subsidiary".
- Page 219, line 10, read "are" for "is".
- Page 338, line 2 of foot-note, read "years" for "year".
- Page 334, add "P.O.A.S." to "S.L.J." in case of No. 22.

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